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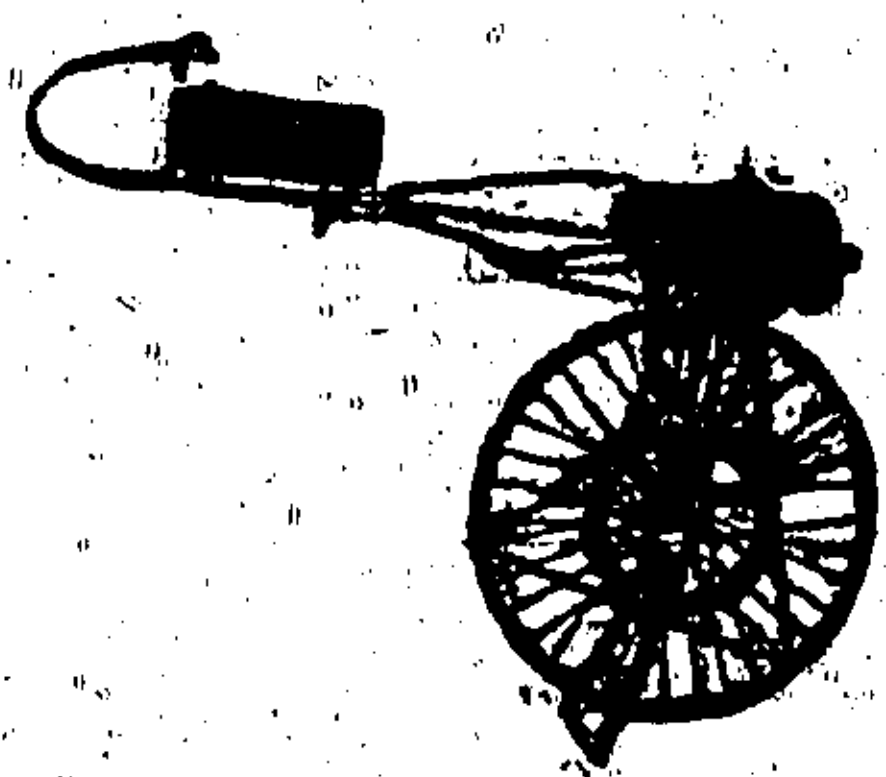
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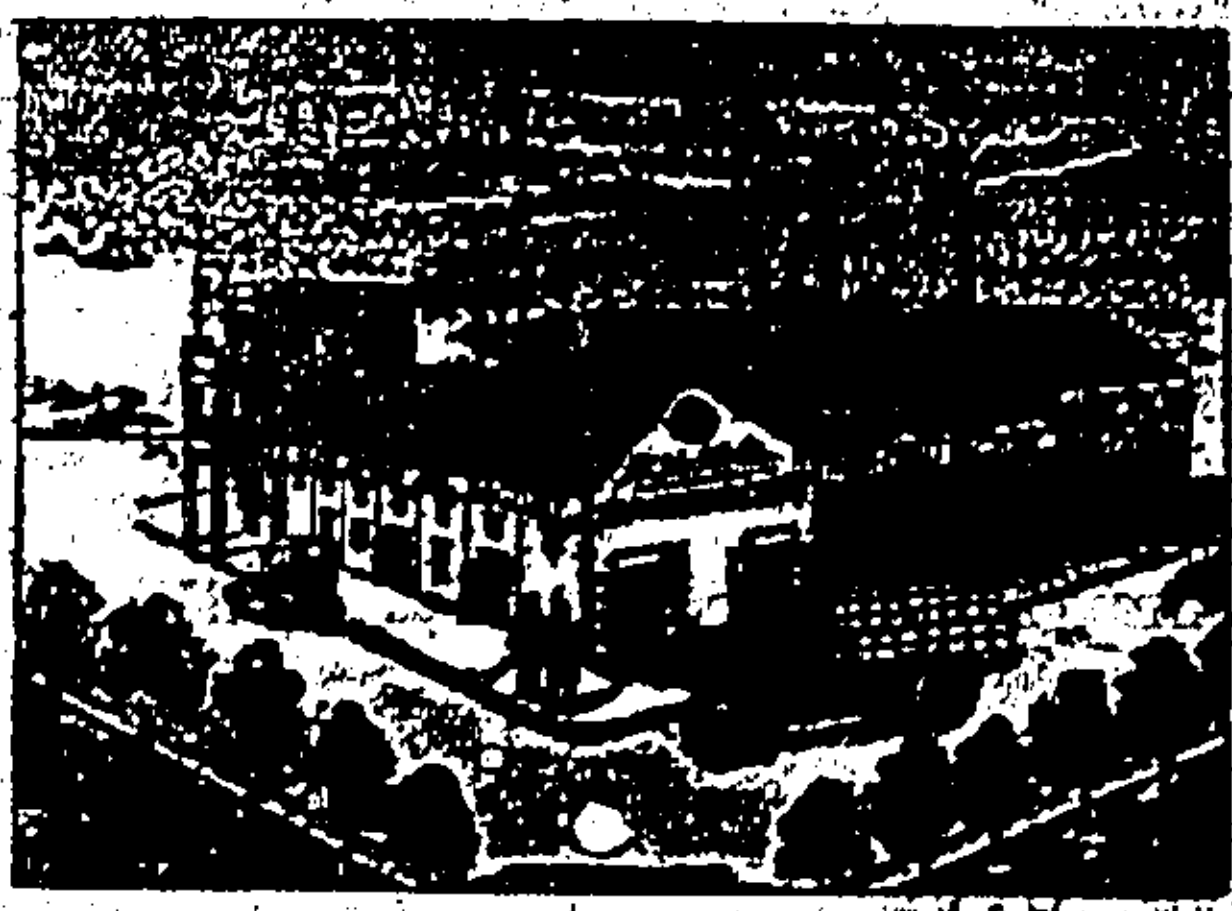


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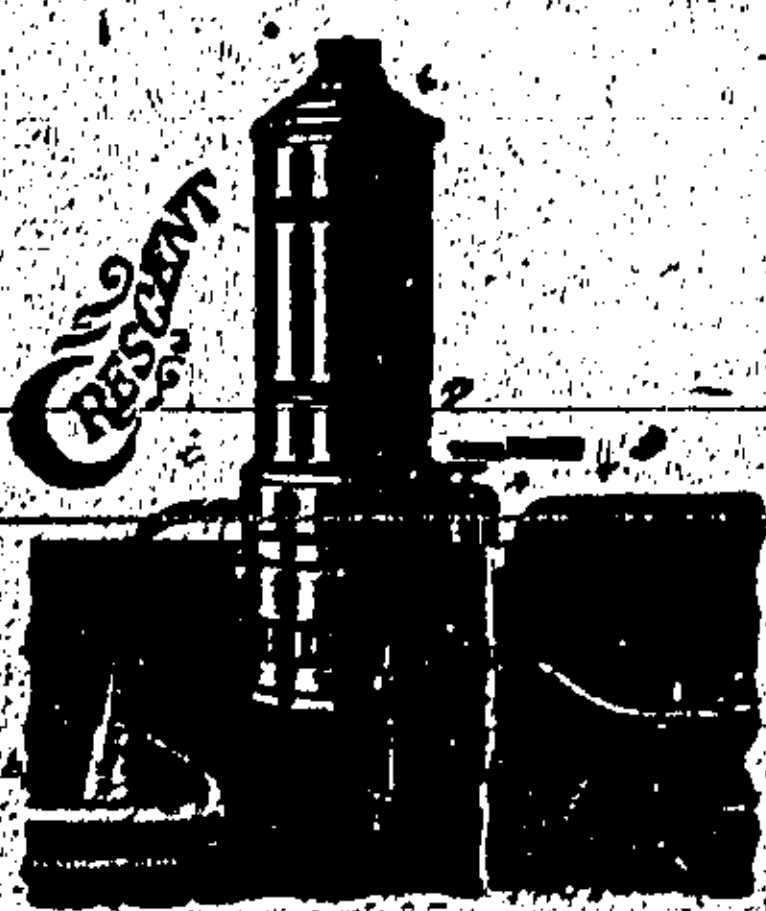
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## FATE OF AN EMPIRE.

### THE TURK OF THE CAPITAL.

Mr. Perceval Landon writes in the *Daily Telegraph*: Proverbially, it is the test of a dying regime that it should call in outsiders to do the work which it should do itself. So often in Byzantium and in Constantinople has a luxury-loving race called in mercenaries to help it in war, self-development, and trade, that one is inclined to ask whether the climate here is not in some measure responsible for it. Twenty-two years ago Sir Nicholas O'Connor made to me "passing reference to the enervating influence of the air here, and in 1912 Sir Gerard Lowther made a similar comment with some emphasis. This huge city was in its splendour not merely a colony of Rome, it was a deliberate transfer to a new site of all that was left of Rome itself. Yet Constantinople was never Roman in any sense—least of all in that massive strength which took up the white man's burden of those days, built the road and bridged the ford, dispensed equal and careless justice, and, above all things, kept the peace. Politically and pictorially Stamboul has had every gift showered upon her from her birth, or at least her re-birth. But there slipped in an ugly godmother, who gave her a climate, and in the long run that climate has stripped of their strength, initiative, and power to rule each and all of the races that have followed each other beside the waters of the Golden Horn. Strangers from Scandinavia were not more foreign to the emperors they protected than were the Christian janissaries of a hundred years ago. Is it much changed today? Is the Greek or the Armenian, to whom the control of the huge tobacco and silk industries of Turkey has been idly transferred, less of a mercenary than the Varangian guardsman? Who have made the railways, who have trained—or tried to train—the Ottoman armies and navies in these latter days? It is not worth while labouring the point. The Turkish Empire has been buttressed by outsiders, and must share the fate of all men and all communities who sell their birthright for an easily-acquired mess of pottage.

The Turk of Constantinople is a man unable now to hold his own alone. What is far worse, he is unwilling to make the attempt. In spite of all his words—never airier than at this moment—there is this great difference between his position and that of the other nations and races that rose against us in 1914 and were crushed. In every other case the Conference has had to deal with peoples who, however low they may have been brought, have still the power and the indomitable will to recover themselves by their own exertions. There is nothing of this among the Turks. Good qualities they have in the past, and out in the country many more. But of leadership, of determination, of willingness to assume responsibility, there is so patent a lack that the Turkish newspapers themselves cry out against their own officials. There is not visible even the first requisite for a new and wholesome start in their national life—a recognition of their real situation at this moment.

It will be remembered that the Turkish delegates were summoned to Paris during the Conference as an act of grace. They were merely invited to assist, with their experience and knowledge, the Commissioners appointed by the Supreme Council. What actually happened? They arrived at Valenciennes, near Paris, on June 12th. When invited to assist the first Commission, they—after their own traditional custom—mistook kindly justice for weakness, incontinently produced a fully detailed set of claims and demands of the most impudent nature. Clemenceau had no two ways of dealing with such rubbish. Within a fortnight after they had arrived he told the whole lot to go back to Constantinople. It may have given them food for thought that the day of their ignominious departure was also the actual day on which Germany signed at Versailles the severest peace terms of modern history. They had thrown away a golden opportunity. Moderation and an acceptance of the new era would never have stood them in better stead than at that moment of all moments. But the Turkish Government rejected in folly the best chance Turkey has had since the war was lost for her, and now it is our, their enemy's, special duty at the present conference to see that the just interests of the Turks are considered and respected. The Turkish Government, at almost all times, has been the cause of the plain Turkish man.

Stupidity in this matter has reached its zenith. The following statement by a Turkish Minister was recently published. "We accept all the clauses which the Conference of Paris has imposed upon Austria, Poland, and Roumania dealing with the protection of the rights of minorities. For that matter, these rights have always been in the fullest possible manner, been respected by us." This cynical reference to the slaughter of 800,000 Armenians is characteristic of the attitude by which the Turkish official still believes that the Allies are impressed. I repeat, the gravity of the Turkish crisis and the determination of the Supreme Council are totally misunderstood. They still believe in mere words. The shadowy complexities of a few minds that have made thought their aim may be discarded by men more happily endowed. This is a problem which needs compromise rather than the chopping of logic; and it will be dealt with by ourselves and the French in accordance with that sense of broad and material justice which the Channel does not interrupt.

(Continued at foot of next column.)

## RESEARCH IN MESOPOTAMIA.

### THE STORY OF NOAH AND THE FLOOD EXPLAINED.

Writing in the *Cornhill Magazine* for February, Major-General Sir George Macmunn emphasises the vast possibilities that exploration in Mesopotamia offers to the historian. In the course of his article he observes:—

"The story of the Flood is the story of a Mesopotamian flood interpreted and enlarged as part of the moral and philosophic scheme of divine cause and effect. A knowledge of the conditions obtaining to-day in Mesopotamia assure one that the flooding of these plains needs no amazing miracle. Anyone who has crossed the Hamar Lake between Ur and Qurna in the flood season, as the writer has, where no land on any side is visible from a steamer's deck, will realise readily enough that an unusual rainfall and the bursting of large dams high up on the Euphrates would produce floods exactly as described in Genesis. The great flat bottomed boats, the lake-bellums that navigate the Euphrates to this day, and are the exact likeness of the conventional ark of a Regent Street toyshop, pitched too inside and out with bitumen, and capable of taking sixty to seventy tons of cargo, are quite equal to carrying a considerable number of human beings with their domestic animals.

"Sir William Willcocks suggests that Noah was a considerable land-owning sheikh on the middle Euphrates, where in very early times irrigation on a large scale was practised. Gifted with shrewd insight into political trouble and the danger that upheavals meant to control of water storage, he prepared for such trouble by making his bellum inhabitable, or especially building one as a refuge. He would then be prepared, as in the Bible story, for a year of unusual rain and the cataclysm that much follow, the bursting of dams, no longer controlled by a central authority.

"Now we know that the word, Ararat, is but agglutinated Sumerian for a mound, and just that sort of mound that, once was a mud village with which Mesopotamia horizons abound; it is not difficult to catch from the Ararat of Armenia, that high heaped land, a commemorative echo in those mindful of an ancient tradition. It is then easy to believe that Noah and his family and his domestic animals, secure in their bellum, were swept away down the Euphrates on the crest of a flood, of which the details in Genesis are perfectly possible, floated on the Chaldean marshes till the floods abated, and eventually lodged on the site of a village of an older age, or even one destroyed by the Flood itself. The site was probably somewhere near the junction of the Euphrates with the marshes, viz., that very area of which Ur was the dominating settlement, about 1930 B.C. we find the strong and substantial tradition of Abraham, the descendant of Noah, leading his family from this district to wander in the land of Shinar and up towards Canaan and the river of Egypt."

## POLITICAL PARTIES.

If we bear in mind that we are now for the first time dealing with a race that has not the ability, unaided, to attain to modern standards of life and development; if, too, we recollect that it is our work and duty to save the Turk from his own officials; and if, finally, we brush aside the ontological froth, whether in the mouth of Mustafa Kemal at Angora or in that of the Sultan's deputy at the Desert—and it may be added, most unconstitutionally—opening recently that any Parliament has known, we shall move forward more securely. The opening of Parliament was unconstitutional because there was not a quorum present. The quorum was not present because the Committee of Union and Progress had no order. It may surprise some readers to hear that the infamous Committee of Union and Progress still exists. It is, of course, in hiding, but it remains the sole centre of authority among the Turks, and the newspapers this morning have not failed to note that the new deputies, by whatever name they may call themselves, are almost without exception "Unionists." Moreover, it is as well to remember that the much trumpeted National party is, as a matter of fact, Unionist to a man, and the National forces Unionist forces.

So we recognise that the detested and rightly blamed C.U.P.—of which Enver and Talaat are death-sentenced fugitives, and several other members condemned to punishments which are nominally severe—is still the one and only political party in Turkey. The order went forth from it that no one of the "minorities" should be elected. Not one, therefore—except, it is said, one Jew with Unionist leanings—has been elected. Politically we are where we were in 1917, and it is with Enver and Talaat that the Allies have still to deal. The Turkish electorate is bullied and terrorised into supporting the old and infamous Committee, thinly disguised under other names. It is useless to act until we realise the true situation, and see that our chief work will be to give help, order, justice, and political rights to the mass of the Ottoman subjects. During the Allied occupation of Constantinople—a godsend to nineteenth of the people here—we shall have a certain amount of Turkish support. It is in the confident belief that that occupation will, in one form or another, continue for many years that the people here are beginning to build up the hope, hitherto denied them by Sultan and Committee alike, of a decent, orderly, and free existence. They cannot now stand alone, and the worst enemy of the unhappy Turkish people is the man who tells the world that they can.

## NOW READY.

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AUCTIONEERS TO THE GOVERNMENT AND ADMIRALTY.  
General Auctioneers,  
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The Undersigned have received instructions to sell by Public Auction,  
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On TUESDAY,  
March 30th, 1920, at 11 A.M., at No. 8, Humphreys Avenue, Kowloon,  
SUNDAY

VALUABLE HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE,  
etc., etc.,  
therein contained,  
consisting of:—

Teakwood small Sideboard and Dinner  
Wagon, Overmantel, Rattan Furniture and  
Mating, Glass Ware, Crockery and Pictures,  
two Teakwood Wardrobes (Bevelled Mirrors),  
two single and one double Beds, Shanghai  
Bath, Ice Chest, Metal Safe, Cooking Stove,  
etc., etc.

Also  
One Piano by Challen & Son, London, in  
first class condition.  
Catalogues will be issued.

TERMS:—Cash.  
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(For Account of the Concerned),  
On TUESDAY,

March 30th, 1920, commencing at 2.30 P.M.,  
at their Sales Rooms, No. 8, Des Vaux  
Road, Corner of Ice House Street.

A small Consignment of  
HOUSEHOLD LINENS, etc.

Comprising:—  
Turkish Towels, Bath Towels, Bath Sheets,  
Double Bed Sheets, Battenberg and Drawn  
work Bedspreads, Table Covers, Crochet and  
Drawnwork Dollies.

Also  
A few lots of Brass Jardinieres, Large Kin  
kuan Vases, Japanese Vases.

And  
Two Travelling bags and Suit Cases.  
(All new goods and in small lots)  
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TEAKWOOD AND BLACKWOOD  
FURNITURE, GLASS AND BRASS-  
MOUNTED BEDSTEADS, TEAK-  
WOOD TWIN BEDSTEADS,  
CARPETS, etc., etc.

Comprising:—  
Chesterfield Sofas, Arm-chairs (new)  
Folding Card and Occasional Tables, One  
Upholstered Suite, Bedroom Furniture com-  
prising Teakwood Twin Bedsteads, large and  
small Wardrobes, Dressing Table and Chair,  
Washstands, etc. (Jumet Teakwood), Side-  
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vices, Crockery, and Glass Ware, Cooking  
Stoves, Cutlery, etc., Bath Room Utensils,  
Electro-Plated Ware.

Electric Reading Lamp, Blackwood and  
Teakwood Screens, a quantity of Blackwood  
Furniture, Blackwood Fire Screens, Side  
Tables, Chairs, Cabinets, Pictures, Carpets  
new and second-hand.

Also  
Four Pianos, One Enamelled Bath, Camera,  
etc., etc.  
TERMS:—Cash.  
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Auctioneers.

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On WEDNESDAY,

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Road, Corner of Ice House Street.

A COLLECTION OF  
GENUINE POSTAGE STAMPS,  
consisting of:—

A fine selection of War Stamps of British  
Colonies and New Europe, rare Ceylon, New  
foundland, etc., etc.

On view from Friday, 26th March, 1920.  
TERMS:—Cash.  
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The Undersigned have received instructions to sell  
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as she now lies off Ah King's Slipway.  
Further particulars and inspecting orders  
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TWO Minutes from Ferry and Railway  
station. This Hotel has just been  
completely renovated and refurnished to  
new up-to-date in every respect and under  
English Management.

On sale under personal supervision of the  
Proprietor.  
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TERMS: MODERATE.

Special Arrangements for Families on  
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HONGKONG.THE GREAT  
ENGLISH ACTRESSMARIE  
TEMPESTIn Association with  
GRAHAM BROWNE.In a Repertoire of  
Famous "Tempest" Comedies.

NIGHTLY at 9.15 p.m. sharp.

TO-NIGHT (Saturday),  
MRS. DOT

By W. Somerset Maugham.

Monday, March 29th,

AT THE BARN

A Delightful English Comedy,  
By Anthony Wharton.

Tuesday, March 30th,

LAST

NIGHT

Henry Arthur Jones' Famous Comedy

MARY GOES FIRST.

PLANS AT MOUTRIE'S.

Management—WILFRED COTTON.

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## REPULSE BAY HOTEL.

SATURDAY, MARCH 27th.

TEA DANCING FROM 4 P.M. TO 7 P.M.

DINNER DANCE FROM 8 P.M.

SUNDAY, MARCH 28th.

Orchestral Concerts during Tiffin and  
afternoon Tea

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EXPERIENCED Foreigner, holding responsible position, desires change, Shipping, Export or Import. Mastering four languages including English and French. Familiar with Bookkeeping and General Office work. Stenotypist. No objection to outposts.

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By a British Import and Export Firm a competent STENO-TYPIST. A thorough knowledge of English essential. State experience and salary required to—  
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## ST. JOHN'S CATHEDRAL.

GOOD  
FRIDAY

ORATORIO  
SELECTIONS

at 9.15 P.M.

342

BABY'S HEAD  
BURNED LIKE FIREWith Eczema. Also On Face.  
An Awful Sight. Cuticura  
Healed Him.

"Eczema started with terrible itching on my baby's head and face. He used to scratch until it bled and it burned like fire. I got a sample of Cuticura and I did a great amount of good so I bought more, and he is now healed." (Signed) Mrs. L. Schofield, 62, Cruise Rd., Sheffield, Eng.

Having cleared your skin with Cuticura, why not keep it clear by using the Soap for every-day toilet purposes?—Keep to Cuticura Soap for your baby's skin, for the face, for the hands, and everywhere.

DEMOCRACY IN AMERICA.  
ITS FOOD AND PRICES.

Mr. Moreton Frewin, in the course of an article in the *Daily Telegraph*, says:—The two overlapping problems which today carry more of industrial unrest than all others are the problems of food and prices. It is a mistake to suppose that the novel conditions attaching to these problems have resulted from the world war. The war, it is true, has greatly aggravated each of them, but each was emergent and was attracting the attention of students of economic science for a full decade before 1914. "The State," said Seeley, "rests ultimately on a way of thinking." Ultimately is perhaps an excessive word. But in England for thirty-five years before the war, when any politician was heckled or heckled himself, he just spun a little cocoon around "individualism," and when, further, he had filled his chest and shouted the magic words "the law of demand and supply," the still, small voice of reason was still indeed. During the same thirty-two years in Germany Bismarck, after a very long trial, had just jackbooted "individualism" and had discovered on some misty half in his library a work by Friedrich List which pivoted all economic well-being not on individualism but on association. When bidding farewell for ever to "individualism" and the Manchester school, Bismarck in July, 1879, admitted that Germany "had been the dupe of an honest conviction."

In the succeeding thirty-five years the List economics had made Germany, a country of few natural resources and little raw material, immensely rich, her moral disintegration proceeding apparently, if not in inverse ratio to her wealth. Is it not possible that List's "way of thinking," if applied to the vast area under our flag, might avoid the sectionalism and gross materialism of modern Germany, and, given Hill's wholesome "uplift" of our prairies, bring our whole citizenship out upon a higher level of prosperity? List, said of his education:—

"When I visited the United States I cast aside all books; they would only have tended to mislead me. The best work on political economy which one can read in this modern land is actual life. There one may see the wilderness grow into rich and mighty States, and progress which requires centuries in Europe goes on there before one's eyes—viz., that from the condition of the mere hunter to the rearing of cattle; from that to agriculture from the latter to manufactures and commerce. There one may see how rents increase by degrees from nothing to important revenues. There the simple peasant knows practically far better than the most acute savants of the old world how agriculture and rents can be improved; he endeavors to attract manufacturers and artificers to his vicinity. Nowhere so well as there can one learn the importance of means of transport and their effect on the mental and material life of the people."

During the years that List was in America he came under the influence of Alexander Hamilton, a greater mind than his own. In List's "Maxims of State Policy," the sixth deals with the economic importance of the ocean: "To devote special care to the coast navigation; to the trade between the Mother Country and the Colonies; to encourage the sea fisheries by bounties." And then we have from List that wonderful adoration: "The man who has no share in the sea is thereby excluded from a share in the good things and honours of the world. He is the step-child of our dear Lord God."

## HARVESTS OF THE OCEAN.

The harvests of the ocean, whether Atlantic or Pacific, is wonderfully rich. The world has for many years ahead to draw largely on the ocean for its meat supply. We have been living for now many years not on the income, but the capital, of our stocks and herds. "Back to the ocean" must be our world's new slogan. How wonderfully this trend is showing itself in the prices of fish at Prince Rupert. In 1915 I wrote you: "There has already been opened in Prince Rupert a very large cold storage market, where halibut and salmon can now be sold across the counter for twopence a pound." I return after six years to find these prices no longer twopence, but about eightpence a pound, and that twopence a pound were will deliver these fish in Liverpool. The revolution close at hand is in the trade in frozen fish. The era of the canneries is past.

## HARD WORK, HIGH PROFITS.

I can recall the days when trolling for salmon in salt water was a sport and a pastime. We picked our weather, drifted about in a row-boat in some pretty sheltered harbour like Victoria, and returned after a few hours with a score or fifty salmon. Those days are, I find, clean gone; to-day the life of the fisherman, even of the Pacific, is a hard life, a life often of privation and exposure, and of inevitable dirt and discomfort. He goes long distances for his catch, and unless he selects his companions carefully he may find them very little to his liking. It is the roughest of all the rough brotherhoods. But, of course, with the modern high prices have come also a very high rate of profit. Captain Newell, of the "share" boat *Atli*, in five July days returns to Rupert with 3,200 lb. of halibut; each of his four men's share is \$935, nearly \$240 per day. I take the log of the big steam trawler *Jamez* (*Georgian*), working from the Port of Rupert; between March 2nd and August 7th last year her catch of "scrap" fish and halibut for her twelve hands was near three millions pounds, and each hand received, besides free and abundant stores, \$1,346. I was talking when at Rupert to the manager of the Bank of Montreal, and a bright young fishing skipper had just left him. This man, Mr. F.B., had borrowed on August 11th from the bank, to commission a fishing boat, for three men, \$1,176. On August 26th he received the loan of \$320; on September 8th by \$420; on October 1st, by \$240. These are, I think, about the normal rewards. The chief trouble is that for the lack of houses in Prince Rupert the fishermen at the close of their nine months' season

(Continued at foot of next column.)

"BACK AGAIN BRYAN."  
AN EXCEPTION TO THE RULE.Mr. J. W. T. Mason, the *Daily Express* New York correspondent, writes:—

Americans have a saying, "They never come back." That is, once a man has missed his chance, or has fallen from public favour, he is for ever lost in oblivion. But Americans always qualify this adage by remarking on its one exception—William Jennings Bryan. The surprising ways in which Mr. Lloyd George has repeatedly turned the tables on those predicting his headlong plunge from power find something of their counterpart in the political manners of Mr. Bryan.

Only Mr. Lloyd George uses his abilities to keep himself in office. Mr. Bryan's abilities have never carried him into the highest office in the State. But they have repeatedly brought him back after defeat as the hopeful leader of a new charge against the enemy. Mr. Bryan cannot help making his personality stand out wherever he may be. Nor can he be prevented from gathering together with politicians of his party, for politics to him are his life force. Most important of all, nothing can stop an important number of voters from clinging to Mr. Bryan's leadership, regardless of all other considerations.

## SEPERED BY AMBITION.

So it happens that Mr. Bryan is bobbing up again. They used to say that nature abhors a vacuum. Certainly American politicians abhor a leaderless party. The Democrats, since President Wilson's illness, have been in that helpless plight. Nobody has been able to speak authoritatively about Democratic Party issues, and nobody has known the President's mind. The sickroom at the White House is not the place from which great political issues can be expected to be developed. Thus it has been as inevitable as any maxim of practical politics that a prolongation of President Wilson's illness, especially in the year of a presidential election, would mean the foregathering of the old war horses of the party for serious discussion about what should be done. A political party cannot be headless long without ambitious politicians reaching out for control. So at the assembly of war horses Mr. Bryan has charged to the front, seeking to recover his old position.

It must be admitted that Americans habitually speak slightingly of Mr. Bryan's qualities of practical leadership. He has been said to be the leader of lost causes. But this is untrue. He seems to have the infallible instincts of a pioneer. He may be before his time; but, looking back over his record, as many people are doing these days, he seems to loom up as a prophet. For instance, he made his first presidential campaign on the issue of bimetallism.

## REALISED FORECASTS.

He was laughed at as a madman. Yet, to-day, financiers are everywhere seriously thinking of bimetallism as a possible way out of the world's depreciated gold standard. Mr. Bryan was one of the first advocates of prohibition, and has lived to see his demand become a part of the American Constitution. He was one of the national organisers of the woman suffrage movement, which is fast succeeding. He advocated government control of railways twelve years ago, and it is now a burning issue. The man, therefore, if a doctrinaire, has the happy ability of living to see his new doctrines become almost commonplaces. So great attention is now being paid to his attitude toward the peace treaty. His prophetic gifts may still be in operation. He, himself a Democrat, says the Democrats should compromise with the Republicans over the issue. He says the Republicans have a majority in the Senate, and in a democracy majorities govern. The logical deduction is that Mr. Bryan foretold America's foreign policy; should be personal neither to an individual nor to a party. They should belong to the nation at large. That is to say, Mr. Bryan is getting round to a viewpoint that will take America's international relations out of domestic politics. So statesmanship is showing itself at last in Washington.

go home to Seattle and take their season's earnings with them to invest south of the border—an economic drain this which Canada is greatly concerned to end by proper housing facilities. It is the same story to some degree with her wheatfields. The small capitalist farmer from California goes north in spring, cultivates his 500 acres with the help of any paid labour available, sells his crop of (say) 33,000 bushels for \$2 a bushel (\$66,000), turns the key in his door, and transfers his bank balance from Saskatoon to Santa Barbara. Such a migration as this leaves very much to be desired. It is bad for the farm and bad for the farmer.

Let me say, in conclusion, that the economics of our Empire will turn very largely on our intelligent recognition of the comparative values of its peoples and of their wealth product. We in Great Britain have been left with a debt of 33,000,000,000 sterling. In India, at the scale of prices which obtained there when Lord Curzon delivered his third Budget speech (March, 1901), the annual per capita income of those 330,000,000 people—unconceivable though it appears to us—was only, so Lord Curzon declared, one pound. How long would it require for such a community operating such slender resources to pay off 33,000,000,000? But suppose that each of the 15,000,000 workers in the British Isles could earn at the rate of the four farmers of the *Atli*—could earn, that is, 240 each day! At that rate a short fortnight would amortise our entire National Debt.

I will, in concluding, draw attention to the wealth product last year of the 1,500 hands employed in the Cobalt silver mines. Their product for the year has been nearly 15,000,000 oz., worth at present prices about 25,000,000 sterling, or over 23,000 per worker per year. How splendid the task of the financial budgeting with the 23,000 a year per worker of Cobalt and so with the 21 a year per worker of British India!

FANTASY AND FACT.  
DOCTOR AND LAW OF SUB-CONSCIOUS BRAIN.

Every Christian believes in a future state, in the immortality of the soul; but if you ask me to believe in a spirit continually at the back and call of table rappers and automatic writers, such a spiritualism is wrong. The law of the sub-conscious brain is suggestion.

This is the view of Mr. Sidney R. Wilson, the eminent Manchester doctor.

For a long time Dr. Wilson, who was formerly in the Physiological Department of the Manchester University, has devoted attention to this problem, and some of his conclusions were given in an address to the members of the Chorlton Literary Society.

Stressing the fact that the subject in a wholly impartial manner, he said the investigation of these phenomena had unfortunately been confused by two human attributes—emotion and prejudice.

The whole nervous system was composed of the interlinking of numerous nerve cells, or neurones.

A physiological curiosity. A medium—a "spiritualist medium"—was a physiological curiosity, whose sub-conscious brain was bigger than the normally controlling super-granular layer. With the exception of this super-granular layer, or conscious brain, all the nerve cells acted according to automatic or reflex action.

The laws controlling these actions had been very fully worked out by Professor Sherrington, who showed that in the nervous system there was a common path which could only be occupied by one message at a time. Sherrington's laws were equally applicable to the sub-conscious brain.

If the controlling or argumentative layer of the brain were sent to sleep, the sub-conscious brain would, with mathematical accuracy, respond to suggestions, and all kinds of abnormal phenomena could be produced to order.

## NOT LOGICAL.

The sub-conscious brain was not logical. Any message put to it was taken as the truth even if it were a falsehood. It was possible to inhibit the conscious brain and so leave open the common path of the sub-conscious brain. In this state any suggestion made was accurately fulfilled, irrespective of conviction or argument.

Dr. Wilson, by means of practical illustrations upon members of the audience, showed how, when the conscious brain was stilled, the sub-conscious brain reproduced all the different kinds of "spiritualistic" phenomena.

Table turning was a simple matter, and upon its being suggested to those sitting round the table that they could see the spirit of the lecturer rising out of the table they leaned back with every symptom of wonder and surprise on their faces as the "materialisation" took place, although there were nothing material there.

One of the subjects wrote a sentence in Latin a language with which he was totally unacquainted. The sub-conscious brain of the other recalled an incident he had entirely forgotten, and transmitted it to paper.

The externalisation of sensibility was illustrated, the subject being impervious to the effect of a drawing-pin pushed into his wrist.

## TWELVE HOURS A DAY.

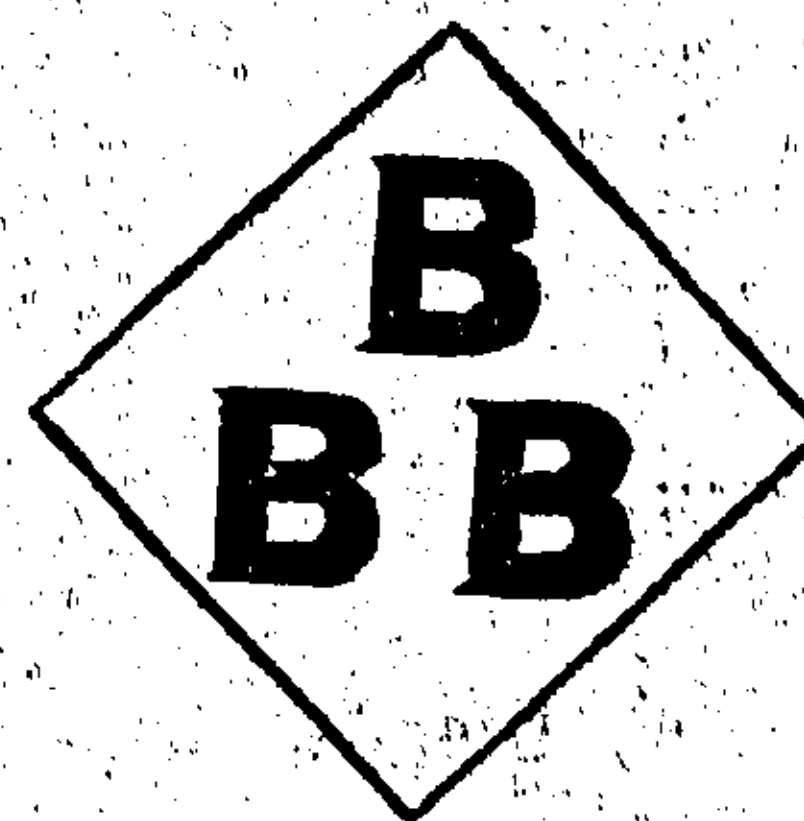
HOW HYGIENE WILL ENABLE MEN TO WORK.

At a time when the world seeks for the amulet that will ensure contentment and place in the industrial sphere, and when the stock cries are "higher wages" and "less labour," the new aspect of the problem presented by Mr. Grant Ramsay, in a lecture at the Institute of Hygiene recently, was at least refreshing. Mr. Ramsay, who is Principal of the Institute, speaking on "Hygiene as a Remedy for Social Unrest," put forward several novel suggestions, which he premised by the declaration that the world had never been so insane as it was to-day. With regard to labour, there was good reason for shorter hours at the present time, and even six hours a day was too long for certain classes of work; but, with better organisation, better feeding, better housing, and change in work, there was no reason why any fit man should not do twelve hours a day. It was conceivable that if the worker could see into the future, he would strive now for lower wages, which would mean lower prices, less profits, better supplies, quality, and health.

The country had got deeper into the mire of immorality and materialism, while the Churches lagged behind the times, and he asked would it not be preferable to popularise them by introducing the cinema to give the people teaching and training more suited to their taste. Hygiene, he proceeded, was a very practical religion; and, as its principles suggested as a remedy for social unrest, food and feeding were one of the chief means by which we could restore bodies and minds to normal condition. Disipation in drink was not so harmful as disipation in food, and he made that statement on the highest medical authority.

## LIBERAL AND LABOUR.

A correspondent recently asked Mr. Henderson whether in future progressive Liberal workers are to regard the Liberal and Labour causes as separate and distinct. The point arose in connection with the Mid-Herts by-election, in regard to which the correspondent pointed out to Mr. Henderson that speakers who till then had supported the Liberal cause were fighting on the Labour platform. "I would point out that Mr. Aquilino claims that the Liberal Party must remain an independent organisation, which is, of course, the attitude the Labour party takes up with regard to itself. In the absence of a proper and stable electoral machinery, there is no possibility of avoiding the fact that as you deplore."



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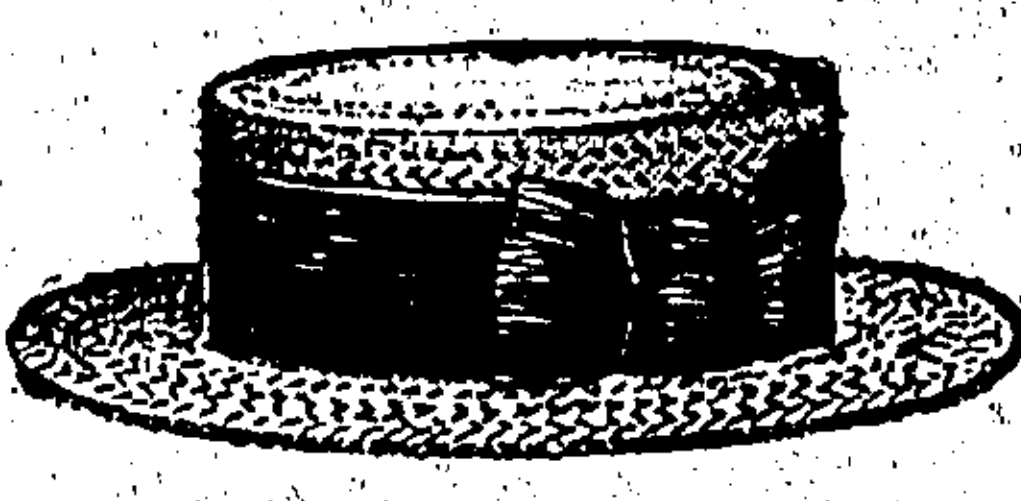
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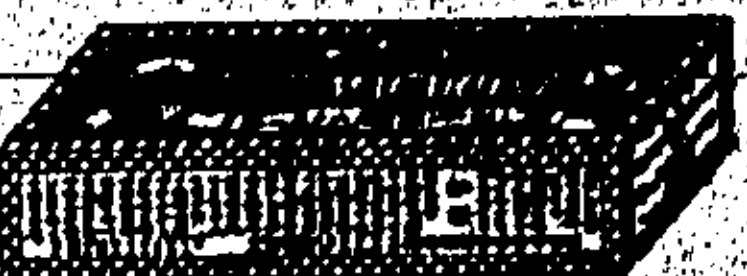
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### RACING IN CHINA. THE SUPERLATIVE MONGOLIAN PONY.

One of the most firmly established institutions in the Far East is the racing of what we call the China pony (writes the Peking correspondent of *The Times*). The beast concerned is not a China pony at all, but a Mongolian pony, and why he ever came to be known under the former title is one of those mysteries that arise in Oriental lands. Anyway, the story given by the correspondent will awaken many an echo in the minds of former China hands.

From Hongkong all up the coast to Dairen they race the China pony, and in Harbin, Peking and Hankow as well. They used to race him regularly in Japan until the Japanese imported thoroughbred stock and now run their own animals in preference. This racing is no small sport, for it absorbs a large part of the energies of the foreign commercial and other magnates of China for twice, two months in each year—namely spring and autumn, when the weather is of the kind that intoxicates the heart of man. Oh, those mornings when the bitter of winter is being driven away by the growing power of the sun! And those other mornings when the cool begins to replace the fiery heat of summer! Racing in China, especially in some places, is quite a big business, as much because of those lovely mornings as for the sport itself. You see, it is all amateur, and the noble owner out here superintends every bit of work that his horses do in training, as well as the stable management. All our jockeys are G.R.s, the very same fellows you meet in office, in clubs, and in drawing-rooms. The talk about it is incessant, everlasting and absorbing. In those two periods of two months every foreigner who is not a Siam, or a mad, or religious, gets himself to the racetrack at cockcrow, on foot or on horseback, for the renovation of his health—prejudiced by cocktails and late hours—and in preparation for the high old bi-annual gamble.

Mongolia is nearly as big as Europe, a plateau 4,000 ft. above sea-level, a huge plain frost-bound and dry as a bone in winter, a veritable carpet of green grass and glowing flowers in spring and summer. The inhabitants are nomads, their business is to herd their wealth horses and camels, and sheep, and with the wandering Israelites of old. The tribe that has the run of a region as big as Great Britain is a pretty poor one. The Mongol who owns less than a hundred horses is a pauper. The more the wealthier, for the hard grows by itself, costs nothing to keep or house or propagate. The horses never get anything to eat except what they can pick off the ground, and all the owner has to do for them is to corral them at night against a fence and to march them on the grass in the direction of water.

Eugenics are unknown in Mongolia. The Mongolian pony has no pedigree. He is purely a product of nature, in winter a bag of bones, in summer ballooned to the bursting point by the superabundance of green meat. Shaggy as a Highland steer, straight in the shoulder, high in the hocks, short in the neck, goose-rumped, one would think the very last thing on God's earth meant to race. But the Mongols race him, any distance from five up to fifty miles. Their system of training would make a vegetarian laugh. They let the little beast eat grass in summer until he is swollen to the maximum. Then they begin working him harder and harder, until the grass belly on him has all gone into muscle on back and legs. They tie him up to a tree for twenty-four hours, so that he can get no more grass or water, whereafter he is fit to run for his life and the glory of the proud owner.

It is a very different story when this funny little yellow comes down to China. He arrives looking exactly like a Teddy Bear, a knot in his tail to keep it off the ground, frightfully timid, astonishingly hungry. The taste of grain turns him into a tiger for food. For a fortnight he does nothing but eat and walk. Then the *mafo* (native groom) is put up. In a month he is being regularly hacked, and in two months he is as hard as nails with vicious fast. Then he is clipped, and the transformation is marvellous. Behold now the incarnation of spirit, stuffed to the throat with oats, eager, lively, nervous, round as a robin, muscular, shapely, a miniature war horse of the kind the Greeks put in their battle charter, and ready for a period of hard cantering and galloping. Height 13 hands, all the canons of shape and make violated, but a living horse, bold of eye, satin-coated, clean-lined. No more is he said to gallop to miles. The shortest race is the half-mile, the longest two miles. The minimum weight for a 12-hand is 10 st. The average 13-hand carries 10 st. 12 lb.; these weights because of the amateur jockeys.

Now when you compare the time of our China pony with that of a thoroughbred racehorse, or even with that of ponies raced in other lands, you will smile good-naturedly and hint at bubble puppy. True, Ivanhoe won the Cesarewitch in 3 min. 40 sec., while it took 6 min. 15 sec. to cover the same distance. A good 14-hand Arab in India will do his mile in 1 min. 14 sec., whereas our record here is barely under 2 min. 20 sec. Quite so; but Ivanhoe is 16 hands and carried 7 st. 12 lb., while our China pony carried 10 st. 12 lb. The Arab also has a hand to the good in height and three more advantage in weight. The marvel is that so little a horse, with so big a weight, can do what our China pony does. Moreover, you can pull out the China pony twice a day for three days in succession, which no thoroughbred in the world would stand. It happened here that an owner with more faith than knowledge ran his best in the morning over a mile and a quarter, with unfortunate financial results. Still, however, he had him out over six furlongs in the afternoon, thinking the shorter distance would suit him better. More disaster. Now satisfied that his animal was a stayer, our noble owner weighed him out for the third time for a 1 1/2 mile race, and lo! he was a winner, and withal, a reliable charger, and an incomparable trapper. Verily, I believe, would he wait at table if politely asked.

(Continued at foot of next column.)

### CHURCH MISSIONARY ASSOCIATION GRANTS FOR 1919-1920.

The following grants have been made by the Committee for the year ending February 28th, 1920:—

Victoria Home and Orphanage (earmarked)	80
Evangelistic work and Eyre Refuge, Hongkong	125
Educational work, Canton	75
Canton Pastorate fund	100
Canton Women's work	100
Canton St. Andrew's Hall	100
Pakhoi Pastorate	100
Equipment of school in the Bay of I. Blanchett's pastorate	150
Pakhoi and Liemow, general work	125
Lienchow Preaching Hall	300
Nanning work	50
Tsing Tsing work	100
Yunnanfu	100
Total	\$1,405

The Bishop of Victoria thanks the Association for their help, which from his personal observation is greatly needed and much appreciated in each case. It is regrettable, though perhaps not surprising, that the amount distributed this year is considerably less than in former years, as many subscribers have recently given very largely to the special collection towards making up loss on exchange. The Bishop hopes the Association will be well supported this year. Major Walsley, of Queen's Gardens, is the Treasurer.

### SAIGON RICE MARKET.

The Compagnie de Commerce et de Navigation d'Extrême Orient, of Saigon, in their report dated March 15th, state:— Important business has been booked these last few days for all destinations, especially for America and the Straits Settlements.

Notwithstanding the abundance of the crop, prices have advanced. We are now in presence of an abnormal situation, the price of the rice being firmer in spite of the considerable quantities of paddy coming from the interior. This situation is caused by the sellers who have contracted for large quantities in sight of a drop, but the time of delivery being near, they prefer to buy at any price to limit their losses. In these conditions we must not expect a large drop in prices so more than the quantities available for April and May and already sold.

The total amount of rice exported from January 1st up to March 15th is 212,498 against 184,003 tons in 1919.

We quote to-day:—White Japonica No. 3 sifted Japan 100 lbs. 21.00 per picul f.o.b. Hongkong for March and April shipment.

### HONGKONG VOLUNTEER CORPS.

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STRENGTH

Cadet G. Punched on March 21st, 1920, and is posted to Section 4.

PROMOTION

Acting Sergeant R. Bentley is promoted to Sergeant with effect from March 1st, 1920.

PARADES

All Sections, Band and Instructors at Headquarters on Monday, March 20th, at 5.15 p.m. This will be the last Parade for drill this season.

All should attend.

Church Parade on Easter Sunday. Assemble at Headquarters, at 3.15 p.m.

SWIMMING

This course will begin at about the middle of May.

G. E. STEWART, Capt., Adjutant, H.K.D.C.

Hongkong, March 26th, 1920.

GOODWOOD ON A SMALL SCALE.

Twice a year in China we have our two or three-day meeting of nine or ten races daily, four before lunch, six after. Banks are closed, and foreign business suspended. These two months of early rising, abstemious living, and anxious forethought have led up to the grand dénouement. Everybody has luncheon parties on the course, and the whole of the foreign community is there, rejoicing in the beauty of the trees that surround the racing track, and in the loveliness of the spring breeze that blows over them. The men have done their betting previously in the lotteries, the ladies carry bags full of dollars, for operations on the totalisator. There are no bookies, except an occasional amateur. In wealthy commercial communities a successful owner can rake in 220,000 in the lotteries, but in the less opulent capital, where we are mostly political hangers-on, it takes a terrible lot of luck to make a few hundreds. The sport, nevertheless, is there in the highest degree, together with overflowing hospitality and frolic to beat the band. Goodwood on a small scale.

There is on record an event which remarkably indicates the stamina and powers of the China pony. After the Boxer Rebellion the Germans organised a race between Tientsin and Peking, on the lines of the military trials which take place in Continental armies. Weight 11 stone, the winner to pass a condition test. The distance is exactly 73 miles, and it was accomplished by the leader in 74 minutes, the second and third being only a few minutes behind. All three ponies passed the condition test, and one of them played polo the day after. Probably nothing better of the kind has ever been done anywhere else in the world. It remains to be said of our China pony—God bless him!—that, besides racing, he plays polo, goes across country like a bird, makes a reliable charger, and an incomparable trapper. Verily, I believe, would he wait at table if politely asked.

### SPORT.

#### TENNIS.

##### HONGKONG C.C. TOURNAMENT.

Nearly all the courts were occupied yesterday, but the tennis witnessed was ordinary, except in the mixed handicap doubles, in which some of the ladies showed superior form to last year's contestants. The results were as follows:—  
CHAMPIONSHIP SINGLES.—M. W. Lo beat E. Takenaga, 6-4, 6-0, 6-3; D. Blenkiron beat G. Akai, 6-4, 6-0, 6-2.  
CHAMPIONSHIP DOUBLES.—M. M. Mass and Capt. Monteith w.o. from M. P. Lo and Ohua Sin Kah; R. Hancock and J. S. Jennings w.o. from Major Bagnall and Major Hidding; E. de Sousa and F. Pratt beat Wei Lai San and Yew Man Tsin, 6-1, 7-5, 5-7, 7-6.  
HANDICAP SINGLES.—"A."—G. Miskin (rec. 3/6) beat Capt. Davies (ows. 2/6), 6-3, 6-3.

HANDICAP DOUBLES.—Lieut. Col. Taylor and Col. Humphry (ser.) beat J. B. Yaman and L. Forster (ows. 15), 7-5, 6-4; M. M. Mass and A. B. Raworth (ows. 3/8) beat A. C. Leith and R. Bruce (rec. 4/8), 6-3, 6-0.  
MIXED HANDICAP DOUBLES.—F. A. Redmond and Mrs. Winslow (ows. 15) beat Capt. Gray and Mrs. Gray (rec. 15), 6-3, 6-3; Major Ardoine and Mrs. Morron (ows. 15) beat G. R. Sayer and Mrs. Sayer (rec. 15), 6-4, 6-7, 6-1; Major Greenaway and Mrs. Greenaway (ows. 15) beat E. W. Day and Mrs. Day (rec. 1/6), 6-3, 11-9.

#### INTERNATIONAL FOOTBALL.

##### HOLLAND v. ENGLAND.

ENGLAND DEFEATED BY A GOAL TO NIL.

It was not possible to become enthusiastic over the "international" football match played yesterday on the Hongkong F.C. ground between teams representing Holland and England. Only occasionally did the game become at all interesting. The Dutchmen did not disgrace themselves. Most of them seemed to be thoroughly conversant with the game, but they lacked speed and go. The Dutch team which included L. Hammond, missed Townsend with whom they would have won. Taken altogether, their play appeared to be affected by their absence from the football field for several weeks. The best players on their respective sides were Boyen, Zeveryn, the centre half and the outside left (Holland) and Knight and Souler (England).

The Dutchmen showed up quite early in the game, and it was not long before the Englishmen when the visitors scored their first goal. Zeveryn got the ball in the middle, and dribbling past Hammond put in a long shot. Glenn, the goalkeeper, evidently thought it was going out, for he did not attempt to save and the ball entered the corner of the net. The arrival, a minute later, of two of the Englishmen who were late, made a decided difference to the side, and the Dutchmen were forced back into the defence of their goal. The remainder of the match was a struggle for some minutes. The Dutchmen were, however, able to keep their goal shut, while in the main the very best of the English forward line. The rest of the play was dull, for it was a question of the players did not seem to be exerting themselves much. The Dutch goalkeeper served his side well. The Dutch forward line could not get past the English backs. When the final whistle went the scores were:—  
HOLLAND..... 0 goals.  
ENGLAND..... 0 goals.

#### GOLF.

##### ROYAL HONGKONG GOLF CLUB.

The March Bogy Pool was won by Mr. F. B. Marshall, 1 down. Eighteen cards were taken out.

#### BASKET BALL.

In the Basket Ball Open League game yesterday, between the South China and Queen's College, at the Y.M.C.A. Gymnasium, the scores were:—  
SOUTH CHINA..... 18 points.  
QUEEN'S COLLEGE..... 15 "

#### CRICKET.

##### UNIVERSITY v. R.G.A.

The following will represent the University on the University ground, in the above League match to be played to-day:—J. D. Wright, F. A. Redmond, D. K. Samy, S. K. Shua, M. H. Rolley, J. H. R. Freehorn, K. L. Sun, T. L. Cheah, T. E. Yeoh, H. C. Hunt, and J. T. Pun.

##### UNIVERSITY "B" v. NAVY "B."

The following will represent University "B" in their match against the Navy "B" to be played to-day on the Navy ground:—R. W. Barney, K. S. Cheah, C. H. Yeoh, S. W. Chua, T. L. Yeung, R. A. Bacto, T. O. Yeow, K. H. Ooon, E. H. Lim, M. K. Yue, and J. J. Bacto.

#### HOCKEY.

##### THE CLUB v. R.E.

The following will represent the Club against the R.E. at Happy Valley on Wednesday next, 31st instant, bully off at 5.15 p.m.:—J. P. Jones, M. L. Ralston, C. O. Hidding, V. G. Smyth, E. J. R. Mitchell, B. C. Hale, R. A. Brand, E. L. King, A. K. Mackenzie, J. V. Bragg, and B. D. Evans.

### BILLIARDS.

#### AMATEUR CHAMPIONSHIP OF THE COLONY.

The challenge round of the competition for the amateur billiard championship of the Colony, between Mr. P. A. Yvanovich and Mr. A. K. Leung (the holder), was played at the V.R.C. last night, when a very fair gathering of billiard enthusiasts attended. Incidentally, the V.R.C. charged an admission fee of \$2, double the fee charged for the semi-finals and finals. The general opinion, freely expressed before the game started, was that Leung would retain the championship, and Yvanovich sprang a genuine surprise.

The first few minutes of play were very disappointing to those who expected Leung to start off in the form that won him the championship last year. On the other hand, his opponent got a fine start with a break of 34 in the first five minutes of the game. This started Yvanovich continued to pile up his points. Thanks to a break of 15, followed a few minutes later with a break of 23, Yvanovich was leading by 97 points to 8 after the game had been in progress for 20 minutes. His last scoring thus early in the game made many very confident that he would wrest the championship from Leung, and these hopes were increased when, for the next twenty minutes, Leung failed to get started at successive visits to the table. After half an hour of play Leung had collected 30 points, while Yvanovich had scored 152, making a skillfully compiled break of 98. Just about three-quarters of a hour passed when Yvanovich had increased his lead to 200, a break of 30, in which there was more than one fluky stroke, bringing this about. Leung was still in the fifties, and undoubtedly playing much better form. It was about this time that Leung began to wake up. A break of 34, his first decent break, gained him encouraging applause. When Leung reached his first hundred, Yvanovich was leading by 130 points. Leung struck another bad patch while Yvanovich made several productive visits to the table, his best efforts between 200 and 300 being breaks of 36 and 24. After 70 minutes play the score stood at: Yvanovich 312 and Leung 144. Then, for a while, Leung played like a champion. When he rattled off 43, the biggest break made so far, he brought off some extremely delicate shots, and when he followed this up with another break of 38 he had considerably reduced the lead which Yvanovich had gained, and after 80 minutes of play Yvanovich (393) was leading only by 98. The rate of scoring by both men became rapid for a while, and once again Yvanovich increased his lead with two breaks of 18 and 29. At the end of 90 minutes play Yvanovich had 381 to Leung's 261. The play was punctuated with frequent bursts of applause, of which Leung got the greater share, for he was now playing more like his real self. After 100 minutes of play, the scores were Leung 298 and his opponent 398. Though he was rapidly creeping up, Leung was taking risks at this time, and on two occasions at least, took and missed hard shots when there were easier openings before him. When Yvanovich reached 400 Leung was in the region of 320, and once again the former obtained a lead of 100 with a very confidently compiled break of 38. After 110 minutes of play Yvanovich had 440 to his opponent's 394. The rate of scoring decreased for a while, and it was 2.10 p.m. when the interval was called, the scores being:—  
Mr. P. A. Yvanovich..... 502 points.  
Mr. K. K. Leung..... 391 points.

Leung reached his 400 with his second visit to the table after the interval, and was presently applauded for a 36 break, with which he raised his score to 433 against Yvanovich's 509. Two fruitful visits to the table, giving him 18 and 28 respectively, saw Yvanovich once again assume a lead of over 100, and when on his next visit Yvanovich compiled 37 points, it was felt that he was on the high road to victory, and that Leung would have to make very strenuous efforts if he was going to win. The scores now stood, after 150 minutes play, 591—439 in favour of Yvanovich. When the Portuguese player had reached 600, the Chinese was about 150 behind, and playing patchily. It was undoubtedly Yvanovich's day in, for he brought off a 33 break in fine style, taking his score to 640 and getting a comfortable lead of 183. A couple of minutes later Yvanovich won well deserved applause for the biggest break in the match—a faultlessly compiled 62, thanks, when in the thirties, to a lucky kiss. Yvanovich's score increased to 704 with his last effort and he was now leading by 217. Big breaks from Yvanovich being now the order, it was not strange that his next effort should have brought him 28. The Chinese player had struck a barren patch, and except for an occasionally brilliant stroke, he could do nothing. Indeed, he seemed to be disheartened at the perfunctory with which some of his not impossible shots failed to come off. When play had been in progress for 170 minutes, the scores were 744—595 in favour of the Portuguese, and, ten minutes later, Yvanovich was leading by 233 points. By now it was recognised that the match would go to the Portuguese, who was scoring at every visit to the table. Presently he reached his 800 with a 19 break. Leung's first big break after a long interval, was greeted in silence, the score at this stage being 815—874 in Yvanovich's favour. A break of 44 by the Portuguese increased his score to 862, and it was now ten minutes later that, with a break of 63, for which he was loudly applauded, he passed 900. The scores now were 940—597 in favour of Yvanovich, and Leung, who was playing much better fashion, missed several easy shots. The match was now all over but the shouting, and presently the champion of the Colony changed hands, the final score being:—  
Mr. P. A. Yvanovich..... 1,000  
Mr. K. K. Leung..... 699

At the close of the match, the donor of the championship cup, Capt. F. W. Evans, gave away the cup, and much applause. Mr. Yvanovich won the championship cup, one for winning the final match, and another for the biggest break in the tournament (62). Mr. S. Gray received a cup for being the runner-up, and Mr. Leung a consolation prize.



## CORRESPONDENCE.

### AN OVERSEAS CLUB WAR MEMORIAL.

[TO THE EDITOR OF THE "HONGKONG DAILY PRESS."]

Sir,—It is possible that a large section of the public will endorse the decision of the War Memorial Committee to erect "a simple but appropriate memorial to the dead" on "the finest site of the Colony."

At the same time, I have grounds for believing that a number of residents feel, like myself, that Hongkong should not confine itself to building a local memorial, but should secure representation in a memorial designed to perpetuate the memory of those countless fellow-subjects of ours who answered the call of duty from Overseas and made the great sacrifice.

After all, many who went from here came from different parts of China: those who were resident in the Colony, may probably have been here a comparatively short period before their summons arrived. At home, in the towns and villages where memorials are being erected to the fallen, there is a local patriotism which has no counterpart here. The different communities are honoring the memories of those who were born and bred amongst them. Here we take pride in the Colony as a valuable asset of the British Empire, but few regard it as their home.

In addition to erecting our own simple memorial, therefore, could not some means be found to secure Hongkong's representation in the great War Memorial Building which the Overseas Club and Patriotic League are about to set up in the heart of London? Contributions are invited towards this Memorial Fund with the idea that donations from each of the Dominions Overseas, and from British communities in Foreign lands, will be kept distinct and the Central Committee will, according to the amount contributed, name various portions of the building accordingly. The Overseas Building will be a centre from which those who are devoting themselves to the great work of reconstruction after the war will draw their inspiration. Every British subject from any and every outpost of Empire will feel that here is a spot sacred to the memory of friends who have "gone home." It will be home and a meeting-place in London for British subjects, men and women, from overseas, and not only that—it will be a temple dedicated to a sacred cause, to every movement which has for its object the creating of a better and happier Empire.

No Imperial Society has a finer record than the Overseas Club. Now it is just starting an active campaign in the Old Country to save the lives of the children in our big cities.

Let us have our local memorial by all means, and let us make it worthy, but do not let us confine ourselves to that and forget that we are a small part of a great Empire.

The objects of the Overseas Memorial Fund, briefly stated, are:—

- (1) To erect in the heart of the Empire a building dedicated to the memory of the men from overseas who have made the great sacrifice, and which will be devoted to the interests of British subjects from across the seas for all time.

- (2) To promote the welfare of those who have suffered in the Great War, and especially to look after the Empire's children—the citizens of to-morrow.

- (3) To draw closer in the bonds of comradeship British subjects in all parts of the world.

Surely, these are objects we would gladly forward, and surely, when the Finance Committee is considering ways and means it would not be difficult for it to allocate a small proportion of the funds to the establishment of a Hongkong room in this Overseas Memorial Building, providing it was considered that such a course would meet with the approval of the subscribers.

In issuing their appeal the Committee might ask subscribers to state whether they would like some of the money devoted to this wider scheme, or some method might be devised for testing the feeling of the Community. The cost would not be more than a few thousand dollars. Lady Des Vaux, who is one of those in charge of the scheme, would gladly give any details that might be required, and would see that the desires of those providing the money were faithfully carried out.

Yours faithfully,

OVERSEAS CLUB (141195)  
Hongkong, March 26th, 1920.

### WIFE FRANTIC APPEAL.

#### "DON'T SEND MY HUSBAND TO GOOL."

A Chinese, who had arrived on Thursday from Singapore, was charged at the Magistrate's yesterday with being in unlawful possession of four tins of opium. The drug was concealed in a jar, which contained ginger preserves. When a fine of \$400, or in default, three months' hard labour was inflicted, the man's wife, who was in Court, made a frantic appeal to the Magistrate saying: "I am poor and have no money to pay the fine. Don't send my husband to gool. If he goes to gool there is no one to look after me and I will starve."

## ARRIVAL OF THE "ANDRE LEBON."

### PASSENGERS' UNUSUAL EXPERIENCES.

These English and American passengers who arrived in Hongkong on the French mail steamer *Andre Lebon* on Thursday evening are saying some uncomplimentary things in regard to the manner in which the passengers as a whole were treated during the enforced lengthened stay of that vessel in Saigon, where there was a short-lived strike among the crew of the steamer.

It appears that when the steamer went into Saigon, the crew in a body went to the captain and demanded that the wages payable on that boat be paid in piastres, and not in francs, as is the usual custom. The reason for this request was that the exchange rate of the franc is so low that their wages amount to scarcely anything in Saigon. This unexpected demand the M.M. Agents at Saigon refused point blank, with the result that the whole crew stopped work, and the passengers were forced to fend for themselves.

Somewhat the ship's officers were able to induce the cook to prepare meals for them; but the passengers were not similarly served, and they had to perforce go ashore to the hotels for food. Needless to say, they had to pay the abnormal prices now being charged by the hotels in Saigon, and received no compensation whatever from the shipping company, who were supposed to convey them—arriving them with the comforts for which they had paid—to their respective destinations. The M.M. Agents assumed an attitude of helplessness. The hotels were crowded, and food was only obtainable at certain hours. If a passenger was handicapped by an insufficient knowledge of French, he had his difficulties increased.

Not until two days had passed did the shipping agents give in to the demands of the crew. The voyage from Saigon to Hongkong was not the acme of comfort. One gentleman, who had to pay \$190 for the passage from Haiphong to Hongkong, will have very much more to say of the trip in the *Chicago Tribune*.

Amongst those who arrived in Hongkong on her were Lieut. General Sir Arthur Arnold Barrett, commanding the Northern Army, India (who was met on board by H.E. Major-General Ventris), Mr. Carl Shively, Mr. Simon Salde, Mr. Dunn, Mr. T. E. James, Mr. Broe, Mr. Baldwin, Mr. Weill, Mr. and Mrs. Chandler, Mr. Selby, Mr. Schallenberg, Mrs. Black, Mr. and Mrs. Motte, Georges, Miss Ruth Greenough, Miss Edith Greenough, Mr. Carpenter, Mr. Locable, Mr. and Mrs. Barbery, and Mr. Naef.

### A PLAYFUL DOG.

MASTER PAYS FOR DOGGIE'S PLEASURE.

An amusing case was heard at the Magistrate's yesterday, when Mr. S. Goldschmidt was summoned for allowing a ferocious dog to be free, unmuzzled and unchained.

The dog bit the leg of a Chinese constable and when this was pointed out to Mr. Goldschmidt, he said that the animal was a small one and was always in a playful mood. When the dog barked at the constable and the latter tried to drive him away the animal evidently misunderstood the action, and, thinking that the constable wanted to play with him, it commenced to bark. Later on, it bit the constable, slightly on the leg. Mr. Goldschmidt apologized on behalf of the animal, saying that the dog was full of fun and liked to play.

The constable said there was no question of playing. The dog rushed out of the house and bit him.

Mr. Smith: You did not play with the dog?

A pained look fitted across the constable's face as he emphatically replied:—No.

Mr. Smith asked Mr. Goldschmidt whether the dog was likely to bite anyone.

"Oh, no," replied the owner, "he likes to play and be chum."

Mr. Smith: You pay \$5 compensation to the constable.

### THE EXPORT OF SUBSIDIARY COINS.

MONEY CONFISCATED AND MAN FINED.

At the Magistrate's yesterday, a Chinese was charged with attempting to export \$25 in subsidiary coins.

The man, evidently, knew the regulations in the Colony governing the exportation of subsidiary coins, because the coins were concealed in a bag carried under his arm and having the appearance of a parcel of food. The man told the Police that he was cook on board a steamer, and the money was for the purpose of purchasing food.

Mr. Smith fined defendant \$25 and confiscated the money.

## HONGKONG SHIPPING AND ENGINEERING INSTITUTE.

### ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING.

#### PRESENTATION TO MR. S. BAKER.

The annual general meeting of the Hongkong Shipping and Engineering Institute was held yesterday evening at the Institute premises. Mr. R. M. Dyer (President) occupied the chair and there were, also present, Messrs. J. Reid, J. Macdonald, B. L. Frost, A. Davidson, R. Hunter, R. V. Cameron, W. R. Oswald, J. W. Paton, Bray, J. Ormiston, and S. Baker (Hon. Secretary).

The CHAIRMAN, in proposing the adoption of the reports and accounts, said:—Gentlemen, the reports and accounts having been in your possession for the past two weeks, I will, with your kind permission, take them as read. They are very complete and do not call for comment on my part further than saying that I think we can again congratulate ourselves on another successful year's working. To those of us who have been in the Colony for the past few years, the continued prosperity of this institution is a matter of great satisfaction, and the thanks of all members are due to the successive committees of management who have guided its affairs during that time, a by no means easy task, and one which entailed a great deal of labour and self sacrifice.—(Applause.)—I well remember, when as a new comer in this Colony, you were kind enough to ask me to respond to the toast of "Engineering and Shipbuilding," in Hongkong, at your annual dinner. On that occasion, I recalled to memory the words of the most eminent Colonial Secretary we have had, Mr. Joseph Chamberlain, who, at his Rectorial address to the students of Glasgow University, took as his text the Biblical saying "Whatsoever thy hand findeth to do, do it with all thy might."—(Laughter.)—It appears to me that the engineers and shipbuilders of Hongkong had anticipated the right honourable gentleman's advice, because one feature of the Colony, since its inception, has been the gradual development of our industries to keep pace with the requirements of this port. It reflects the greatest credit on those of our profession who were here before us, and it is up to us who have followed them, to see that we do not fall behind.—(Applause.)—We are all aware of the conditions in Hongkong, and other little matters, do not tend always to very strenuous mental or bodily work, but may I venture to again quote another great man, Lord Kelvin, who took for over thirty years as the subject of an opening address to his students, "The superiority of Mind over Matter," and request you to keep the idea of that lecture prominently before you. You will then doubtless overcome all your daily worries, promptly forget that they ever existed, and success will reward your efforts.—(Applause.)—The past few years have seen considerable expansions in all directions in this Colony, and I trust that the energy and undiminished vitality of this institution is sufficient evidence that the engineers and shipbuilders are determined not to fall out of line.—(Applause.)

Mr. J. McCUBBIN seconded, and the motion was carried unanimously.

ELECTION OF OFFICE-BEARERS.

The election of office-bearers then took place.

In regard to the election of a President, the Chairman proposed the name of Mr. T. Lee, stating that Mr. Lee was an old member of the Institute and was one of the most experienced and qualified engineers in the Colony. He trusted that if the meeting elected Mr. Lee they would give him the same support as had been accorded the speaker.

Mr. T. Lee, who was unanimously elected President, in returning thanks, said he hoped to do his best to make the Institute as successful as it had been in the past.

Other office-bearers elected were as follows:—

VICE-PRESIDENTS: Messrs. R. Hunter and B. L. Frost.

HON. SECRETARY: Mr. P. T. Farrell.

HON. TREASURER: Mr. W. Brown.

HON. LIBRARIAN: Mr. B. L. Frost.

COMMITTEE: Messrs. J. McCubbin, W. Budge, R. Hunter, W. Russell, J. Ormiston, J. W. Paton, G. H. Bannerman, G. Patterson and W. J. Stokes.

Messrs. Lowe, Bingham & Matthews were elected auditors at a remuneration of \$300 per annum.

The CHAIRMAN proposed that a sum of \$100 be sent to the St. Dunstan's Home, as last year. He wished they could have proposed a larger sum.

Mr. JAMES said it appeared to him that St. Dunstan's Home was getting everything. He thought some other charitable institution should be assisted. He did not mean to say that St. Dunstan's Home was unworthy of help, but other charities also needed assistance.

Mr. ORMISTON said a friend, Mr. H. Smythe, was willing to contribute \$10, if the money was to be sent to St. Dunstan's Home.

Mr. JAMES suggested assisting the fund which was being raised on behalf of the orphans of the engineers lost on the *Titanic*.

Mr. GRAHAM seconded the Chairman's proposal that the money should be sent to St. Dunstan's Home, remarking that if there were any other worthy charity the meeting Committee might consider them.

A suggestion was made that Mr. J. Macdonald's photograph should be placed in the Institute, as it was the general opinion of members that the memory of old members should be kept green. Mr. Macdonald was an original member of the Institute.

(Continued at foot of next column.)

## COMPANY REPORTS.

### CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA AND CHINA.

The following telegram was received by the local branch of the above Bank, yesterday, from the Head Office in London:—

"At the approaching annual general meeting of shareholders the Directors will recommend that a dividend be declared for the past half year at the rate of 14 per cent. per annum and a bonus of 21 sh. per share, free of income-tax; that £100,000 be added to the Reserve Fund; that £23,000 be added to Officers' Superannuation Fund; that £75,000 be written off Premises Account; and that £172,350 6s. 10d. be carried forward."

### NEW ENGINEERING AND SHIP-BUILDING WORKS, SHANGHAI.

#### A NEW RECORD IN PROSPERITY.

At the annual general meeting of the New Engineering and Shipbuilding Works Ltd., held at Shanghai, Mr. H. E. Arnold, who presided, described the Report for the past year as constituting a new record in the history of the Company. Not only had the Company been well supported with building work, but now that shipping has again been calling freely at the port, they have had a very satisfactory amount of repair work to attend to.

The balance of Profit and Loss account, including Tls. 33,700.18 carried forward from 1919, is Tls. 831,587.23, which it is proposed to deal with as follows:—

To pay a Dividend of 20 per cent.	129,335.00
To pay a Bonus of 40 per cent.	258,670.00
To Write off New Plant	100,000.00
To Place to Reserve Fund	259,500.00
To Place to Dividend Equalization Fund	25,000.00
To Donate to Patriotic Funds	20,000.00
To Carry forward balance	39,082.23
Tls. 831,587.23	

This, said the Chairman, is a very handsome return on the paid up capital of the Company—should not, however, be overlooked that the actual capital working in the business last year amounted to between 35 and 40 lakhs and that the profit gives a return on the funds utilized in our business of approximately 22 per cent.

### RETURNED BANISHEE.

#### PLEADS FOR ANOTHER CHANCE.

Giving the excuse that he was on his way to Shanghai and was forced to pass through the Colony, an undesirable of this Colony, who had been twice banished, pleaded with the Magistrate, Mr. N. L. Smith, before whom he was charged with returning from banishment, to give him another chance. The man had been banished in 1913 and on the expiry of his term returned to the Colony and perpetrated several thefts. After serving three years of imprisonment he was banished to Kowloon for ten years. He was arrested in Staunton Street on Thursday afternoon, and when asked for the reason of his return, said he was on his way to Shanghai.

Mr. Smith sentenced defendant to twelve months' hard labour and to four hours' stocks.

### FIGHT AT HONGHOM DOCKS.

#### TWO-CHINESE ATTACK THREE.

At the Magistrate's yesterday, two Chinese were charged with assaulting three Chinese employed at the Honghom Docks. Sergeant Aris stated that on March 23rd two gangs of coolies presented themselves at the dockyard for employment. The gang that reached the office first were engaged and were set to work to remove a quantity of iron plates from the machine shop. While the men were engaged on their task, the second gang arrived, and, feeling angry, because they could not secure employment, they set upon and assaulted the first gang, using iron bars. Three men received scalp wounds and were removed to hospital. The Police arrived and arrested the two defendants, who were the ring-leaders.

Mr. Smith bound both defendants over in \$100 each to keep the peace for six months.

Mr. BAKER said that Mr. Macdonald had promised to send a photograph when he went away, but had not done so. He had also not received any communication from him in regard to the scholarship he had proposed.

The CHAIRMAN said that he was going home shortly and would see Mr. Macdonald on the matter.

PRESENTATION TO HON. SECRETARY.

After the meeting, Mr. S. BAKER, the Hon. Secretary, was presented with a silver tea service and trap.

Mr. B. L. Frost, in calling upon Mr. Dyer to make the presentation, referred to Mr. Baker's arduous labours as Secretary of the Club for 4 years, and said that the credit balance of the Club had been raised from \$42 to \$14,000 during that time. He had worked without any remuneration whatever.

Mr. DYER then presented Mr. Baker with the tea service, stating that Mr. Baker had pulled the Institution out of the fire. He trusted Mr. and Mrs. Baker would be long spared to use the tea service.

Mr. BAKER, replying, thanked the members very much, saying that the present came as a surprise to him. He was glad that his services were appreciated.

A vote of thanks was next proposed to Mr. Dyer by Mr. Reid, who said that Mr. Dyer had always taken an active interest in the Club.

Mr. Dyer thanked Mr. Reid and said he would do all in his power to further the interests of the Club. The development of engineering and shipbuilding marched hand in hand with such an institution and all ship-owners should look after the welfare of the institution.

## JUST TO HAND

### THE FOLLOWING MAKES

TENNIS OF TENNIS  
POSTS CENNIS BALLS NETS

(STAMPED 1920)

PRICE \$8 PER DOZ.

SLAZENGER  
CHAMPIONSHIP

AYRES  
CHAMPIONSHIP

RISELY  
CHAMPIONSHIP

WRIGHT &  
DITSON  
CHAMPIONSHIP

## GOLF BALLS

INCLUDING

"PLUS COLONELS" | "SILVER KINGS" | "ARCH COLONELS"  
70 CENTS EACH | 75 CENTS EACH | 70 CENTS EACH

### SPECIAL TERMS

FOR ALL SPORTS GEAR

TO CLUBS, COLLEGES AND THE SERVICES.

LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.

Just received from U.S.A. a new shipment of Typewriters—different models.

Inspection cordially invited by—

UNIVERSAL IMPORT & EXPORT CO.

HOTEL MANSIONS,

TOP FLOOR,

HONGKONG.

## NEW RECORDS

"TAXI" ONE STEP.

"CLEO" FOX-TROT.

AT

ANDERSON'S

Wm Powell Ltd.  
TELEPHONE 346

### SPECIAL SHOW OF

GENTLEMEN'S HIGH-CLASS

BOOTS AND SHOES

IN

BLACK, BROWN & WHITE FOR ALL OCCASIONS.

MADE IN

GLACE KID, CALF,

PATENT & CANVAS

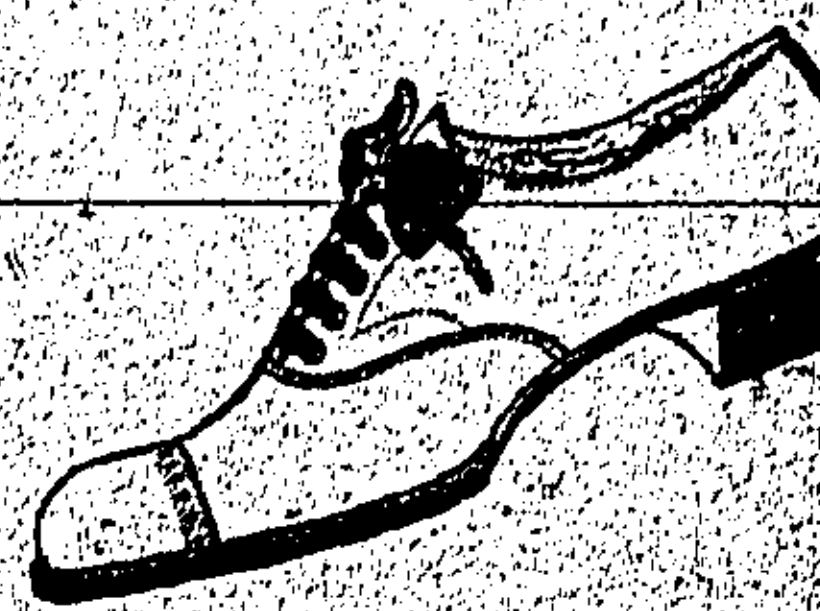
with

LEATHER RUBBER

NEOLIN

or

RINEX SOLES.





## NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

## HONGKONG FOOTBALL LEAGUE.

First Division.  
**GRAND EXHIBITION MATCH.**  
 CLUB V. REST.  
 (winners of League)  
 TO-DAY (SATURDAY), MARCH 27th.  
 On Club Ground at 4.15 P.M.  
 Followed by Presentation of League Cup.  
 Admission to stand... 50 cents.

## HANKOW BRITISH WAR MEMORIAL.

It having been decided that the HANKOW BRITISH WAR MEMORIAL shall take the form of a marble and/or granite monument on the Bund the Committee invites those desirous of submitting designs to communicate with the undersigned from whom further particulars can be obtained.  
**CHAS. A. FRASER,**  
 Union Buildings,  
 Hankow.

## HONGKONG HOTEL COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the ORDINARY YEARLY MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS will be held at the Company's Hotel, Hongkong, on WEDNESDAY, APRIL 7th, 1920, at Noon, for the purpose of receiving the Report of the Board of Directors together with a Statement of Accounts for the Year ending 31st December, 1919.  
 The REGISTER OF SHARES of the Company will be CLOSED from THURSDAY, APRIL 1st, to WEDNESDAY, APRIL 7th, 1920, (both days inclusive) during which period no transfer of shares can be registered.  
 By Order of the Board of Directors,  
**J. H. TAGGART**  
 Manager and Secretary.  
 Hongkong, March 26th, 1920.

## INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

## NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

From CALCUTTA, PENANG AND SINGAPORE.

## THE Steamship "FOOKSANG"

Having arrived from the above Ports, Consignees of Cargo by her are hereby informed that all Goods are being landed at their risk into the Godowns and/or extra Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd., Wharves, and/or from the wharves, delivery may be obtained.  
 Goods not cleared by the 1st April, 1920, will be subject to rent.  
 All broken, chafed and damaged packages are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined. Claims against the steamer must be presented within 10 days of arrival, otherwise they will not be recognised.  
 No Fire Insurance will be effected by us in any case whatsoever.  
 Bills of Lading will be countersigned by **JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.**  
 General Managers.  
 Hongkong, March 26th, 1920.

## S.S. "ANDRE LEBON"

## COMPAGNIE DES MESSEGERIES MARITIMES.

## NOTICE.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo from MARSEILLE in connection with above Steamer are hereby informed that their goods with the exception of Opium, Treasure and Valuables are being landed, and stored at their risk, into the Godowns and/or extra Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd., at Kowloon, where delivery may be obtained immediately after landing.  
 Optional Cargo will be forwarded on unless intimation is received from the Consignees before Noon TO-DAY requesting it to be landed here.  
 Bills of Lading will be countersigned by the Undersigned. Goods remaining unloaded after the 31st inst., at Noon, will be subject to rent and landing charges.  
 All claims must be sent in to me on or before the 4th April, or they will not be recognised.  
 All damaged packages will be examined by Messrs. Goddard & Douglas, on WEDNESDAY, the 31st inst., at 10 A.M.  
 No Fire Insurance can be effected.  
**R. BODENFUSER,**  
 Acting Agent.  
 Hongkong, March 26th, 1920.

## PUBLIC AUCTION.

PARTICULARS AND CONDITIONS of the letting by Public Auction Sale, to be held on MONDAY, the 29th day of March, 1920, at 3 P.M., at the Office of the Public Works Department, by Order of the Hon. Secretary for the Colonies, of One Lot of CROWN LAND, at Shaikwan, in the Colony of Hongkong, for a term of 75 years, with the option of renewal at a Rent to be fixed by the Surveyor of His Majesty the King, for one further term of 75 years.

## PARTICULARS OF THE LOT.

Boundary Measurements.	Area in Acres, Roods, and Perches.	Approximate Area in Acres.	Approximate Area in Acres.
1. 100 ft. by 100 ft.	1.00	1.00	1.00
2. 100 ft. by 100 ft.	1.00	1.00	1.00
3. 100 ft. by 100 ft.	1.00	1.00	1.00
4. 100 ft. by 100 ft.	1.00	1.00	1.00
5. 100 ft. by 100 ft.	1.00	1.00	1.00
6. 100 ft. by 100 ft.	1.00	1.00	1.00
7. 100 ft. by 100 ft.	1.00	1.00	1.00
8. 100 ft. by 100 ft.	1.00	1.00	1.00
9. 100 ft. by 100 ft.	1.00	1.00	1.00
10. 100 ft. by 100 ft.	1.00	1.00	1.00

## INTIMATIONS

## NOTICE.

In the Estate of **FREDERICK ENDELL ROSSER, M.S.A.** Architect and Civil Engineer, late of Nos. 38 & 40, Queen's Road Central, (deceased).

Will all persons having Claims against the above Estate kindly send in same to the undersigned immediately.

**G. R. HAYWOOD,**  
 Solicitor.  
 No. 10, Des Voeux Road Central.

## HONGKONG CORINTHIAN YACHT CLUB.

THE CLOSING CRUISE of the Season will take place on SUNDAY, MARCH 28th, to an anchorage off Chung Yee Island.  
 A Launch for Members and Friends will leave Statue Wharf at 10 A.M.

## THE HONGKONG ELECTRIC CO., LTD.

## NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that CERTIFICATE for 4 Shares Numbers 20885/20888 issued on 11th March, 1888, in the name of **IR. P. K. W. K. W.** has been declared LOST, and should the same not be produced before the 31st March, 1920, the same shall be deemed cancelled and of no effect.  
**GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.,**  
 Agents.  
 Hongkong, March 13th, 1920.

## G. R. HAYWOOD.

SALE BY TENDER OF H.M. TUGS "ST. SAMPSON" and "POET LANGLAND."

TENDERS are invited for the purchase of the above-named Vessels with Engines and Boilers and various auxiliary machinery on board.

Full particulars of these Vessels and Conditions of Sale may be obtained on application to the undersigned.  
 Permits to view these Vessels and forms of tender on application only to the undersigned.

A deposit of \$1,000 is required before forms of tender can be issued for either of these Vessels.

The Vessels will be on view at Hongkong from the 23rd March to the 15th May inclusive between the hours of 10 A.M. and 4 P.M., and tenders must reach the Commandant's Office, Hongkong, not later than 12 Noon on MONDAY, May 17th.

PARTICULARS OF TWO ST. SAMPSON.

Length between perpendiculars 135' 0"  
 Breadth, extreme 30' 0"  
 Depth (under side of 8" Bar Keel to Upper Deck) 16' 7 1/2"  
 Tonnage according to British 451.01 Tons.  
 Nominal Displacement 850  
 At mean draft 12' 10"  
 Present mean draft 10' 9"

Where ... Hongkong.  
 When ... September 1919.  
 By whom ... H.K. & Whampoa Dock Co.

Materials of Construction:—  
 Wood ... Fittings in Cabins, &c.  
 Iron ... General Fittings on Deck, &c.  
 Steel ... Hull, Bulkheads, &c.  
 Decks ... Forecastle, Upper & Lower.

A single screw steel steamer of I.H.P. 150, fitted with internal electric lighting at 100 Volts.

PARTICULARS OF TWO POET LANGLAND.

Length between perpendiculars 108' 0"  
 Breadth, extreme 25' 11"  
 Depth in hold (Bar Keel to Upper Deck) 13' 6 1/2"  
 Nominal Displacement 450 Tons.  
 At mean draft 11' 3"  
 Present mean draft 10' 9"

Where ... Hongkong.  
 When ... 1919.  
 By whom ... Messrs. W. S. Bailey & Co.

Materials of Construction:—  
 Wood ... Fittings in Cabins, &c.  
 Iron ... General Fittings on Deck, &c.  
 Steel ... Hull, Bulkheads, &c.  
 Decks ... Forecastle, Upper & Lower.

A single screw steel steamer of I.H.P. 150, fitted with internal electric lighting at 100 Volts.

**H. G. LOWE,**  
 Naval Store Officer,  
 H.M. Dock Yard, Hongkong.

## PUBLIC AUCTION.

## VALUABLE LEASEHOLD PROPERTY.

to be sold in one lot by Public Auction, on TUESDAY, the 6th day of April, 1920 at 3 o'clock P.M., at his Sales Rooms at No. 6, Duddell Street, Victoria, Hongkong, by **MR. GEORGE P. LAMBERT,** Auctioneer.

The Property consists of:—  
 All that piece of parcel of ground situated at Victoria, Hongkong, registered in the Land Office as SECTION D. OF INLAND LOT No. 988 together with all the messuage and premises thereon known as No. 68, Wyndham Street.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to—  
**Messrs. WILKINSON & GRIFF,**  
 Vendor's Solicitors,  
 No. 9, Queen's Road Central, Hongkong.

**MR. GEO. P. LAMBERT,**  
 Auctioneer,  
 No. 6, Duddell Street, Hongkong.

**A. G. DA BOCHA,**  
 IS THE AUCTIONEER.

## INTIMATIONS

## THE CHINA PROVIDENT LOAN &amp; MORTGAGE CO., LTD.

THE TWENTY-THIRD ORDINARY ANNUAL MEETING of SHAREHOLDERS of the Company will be held at the Office of the Company, St. George's Building, No. 8, Connaught Road, on SATURDAY, MARCH 27th, 1920, at 11 A.M., for the purpose of receiving a Statement of Accounts and the Report of the General Managers for the year ending 31st December, 1919, and electing a Consulting Committee and Auditors.  
 THE TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from SATURDAY, MARCH 27th, 1920, until SATURDAY, MARCH 27th, 1920, both days inclusive.  
**SHEWAN, TOMES & CO.,**  
 General Managers.

## THE HONGKONG &amp; WHAMPOA DOCK COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the SHAREHOLDERS' MEETING of the Company will be held in the Office of the Company, Queen's Buildings, Hongkong, on SATURDAY, MARCH 27th, 1920, at Noon, for consideration of the Directors' Report and Statement of Accounts for the year ending 31st December, 1919.  
 THE SHARE REGISTER and TRANSFER BOOKS will be CLOSED from the 19th, to the 27th March, 1920, both days inclusive.  
 By Order of the Board of Directors,  
**R. M. DYER,**  
 Chief Manager.  
 Hongkong, March 15th, 1920.

## HONGKONG GENERAL CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

THE ANNUAL MEETING of the MEMBERS of the HONGKONG GENERAL CHAMBER OF COMMERCE will be held on MONDAY, MARCH 29th, 1920, at 10 A.M., in the CHAMBER OF COMMERCE ROOM, CHARTERED BANK BUILDING, for the following purposes:—  
 1. To receive the Report and Accounts of the Committee for the year ended 31st December, 1919.  
 2. To elect a New Committee.  
 3. To transact any General business.  
 By Order,  
**E. A. M. WILLIAMS,**  
 Secretary.  
 Hongkong, March 15th, 1920.

## HONGKONG CLUB.

NOTICE.

THE THIRTY-FOURTH YEARLY GENERAL MEETING of the Members of the HONGKONG CLUB will be held in the Club House on MONDAY, MARCH 29th, 1920, at 5.30 P.M.  
 By Order,  
**C. H. P. HAY,**  
 Chairman.  
 Hongkong, March 19th, 1920.

## HONGKONG CLUB.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Members of the Hongkong Club will be held in the Club House, Connaught Road Central, Victoria, Hongkong, on MONDAY, the Twenty-Ninth day of MARCH, 1920, immediately after the Yearly General Meeting, when a Resolution detailed in the notice exhibited in the Club House will be proposed as an Extraordinary Resolution.  
 Should the Resolution be passed by the required majority it will be submitted for confirmation as a Special Resolution to a Second Extraordinary General Meeting which will be subsequently convened.  
 Dated the 19th day of March, 1920.  
 By Order of the General Committee,  
**C. H. P. HAY,**  
 Chairman.

## HONGKONG FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

THE FIFTY-FIRST ORDINARY MEETING of SHAREHOLDERS will be held at the Office of the undersigned at Noon on TUESDAY, MARCH 30th, 1920.  
 The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from March 18th to March 30th, both days inclusive.  
**JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.,**  
 General Managers,  
 HONGKONG FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LTD.  
 Hongkong, March 15th, 1920.

## GULA-KALUMPONG RUBBER ESTATES, LIMITED.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the Company will be held on MARCH 30th, 1920.  
 The SHARE REGISTER of the above Company will be CLOSED from March 20th to 31st, both days inclusive.  
 By Order,  
**LOWE, BINGHAM & MATTHEWS,**  
 Colonial Registrar.  
 Hongkong, March 22nd, 1920.

## NOW READY.

## "DIRECTORY &amp; CHRONICLE"

CHINA, JAPAN, STRAITS SETTLEMENTS, IND-CHINA, PHILIPPINES, Etc.

for 1920  
 56TH ANNUAL EDITION  
 containing  
 1,600 PAGES  
 14 MAPS

THE  
 Directory of the Far East.

## INTIMATION

## WATSON'S

## E

## WHISKY

maintains the same

HIGH quality TO-DAY

as BEFORE and during

the War.

Per Case including duty.

\$29.00

A. S. WATSON & CO.,

LIMITED.

WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANTS.

THE No. 618.

11

Hongkong Office: 10, Des Voeux Road, C.

London Office: 131, FINE STREET, E.C.

The Daily Press.

HONGKONG, MARCH 27th, 1920.

CHINA AND JAPAN.

There are indications of improvement in the relations between China and Japan. That loan by Japan at China New Year has evidently had a mollifying influence. We are not hearing so much about the boycott as we did before, and the overtures over the Shantung affair seem to be subsiding. For nearly twelve months now the Shantung Question has overshadowed all the other diplomatic controversies between the two countries, and the President, not many weeks ago, was reported to have expressed the opinion that this question was the most urgent of them all and must be settled first. It is evident, however, from the message sent by our Peking Correspondent, which we published yesterday, that a settlement of the Pootow Affair, already long overdue, is likely to be reached first. China has formulated certain demands and it rather looks as if she has been assured that her demands will be received by the Japanese Government in a spirit likely to lead to an acceptable settlement on which this incident may be closed. The demand for the dismissal of the Consul has been anticipated by the transfer of the Consul to another sphere, and there remains the question of an apology from Japan and compensation for the victims of the *fracas* which aroused so much resentment throughout China. At the same time the Shantung Question is evidently receiving a great deal of attention at the hands of both Governments. This is revealed by the publication in Peking of a confidential telegram which was despatched from Peking to Tokyo recently by General AOKI, Military Adviser to the Chinese Government. Incidentally it may be observed that the telegram was addressed to the Japanese Minister of War, which in itself is a revelation of how closely the military in Japan are identified with the country's diplomacy. This confidential telegram informed the Japanese War Minister that the Chinese Cabinet had

come to the conclusion that "it would be advantageous to both Japan and China to open direct negotiations with Tokyo for the settlement of the Shantung affair, after the completion of its negotiations with the representatives of the Shantung Provincial Assembly, who are now in Peking," and that "the draft terms, which will form the basis of Sino-Japanese direct negotiations will be submitted to the Japanese Government for consideration after they have been discussed and approved by the Shantung Provincial Assembly." Oriental diplomacy is not easy for the inexperienced man to understand. In this case the arrangement subtly suggested is evidently a "face-saving" effort to transfer the initiative in the matter from Japan to China. An arrangement on a basis suggested by China is far more likely to be accepted by the Chinese people than one proposed by Japan, which would bear the stamp of dictation. Accompanying this suggestion is an assurance that the measures taken by the Chinese Government to suppress the boycott movement are succeeding, and also a promise that every effort will be made by the Cabinet to conciliate the Opposition in Parliament with a view to securing approval of the policy. How this cable came to be divulged has not been ascertained, but it is nothing new for diplomatic secrets to leak out when the reward in sight seems adequate compensation for the risk taken. The object in publishing this confidential communication was, of course, to embarrass the Government, and whoever was responsible for it seems to have succeeded in his purpose, for it is reported that "it is feared that it will lead to a Cabinet crisis."

Whether the Government at Peking is strong enough to carry on direct negotiations with Japan in face of the opposition to this course which has been manifested throughout the country time alone will show. That Japan is very desirous of coming to an early understanding with China in regard to this question is well understood, and it was fully expected that the Japanese Government, availing itself of the freedom of action which the present Parliamentary interregnum in Japan affords, would make every effort to secure a settlement before the new Parliament meets in May or June. No settlement is likely to be reached in the Shantung Question which will satisfy both parties to the controversy, but it does not require to be said that Japan's interests in China would best be consulted by her meeting to the fullest extent possible the views and wishes of the Chinese people.

One case of diphtheria was reported in the Colony on Thursday.

Capt. J. G. Armstrong, who commanded H.M.S. *Hart* in the China war of 1900, has been promoted Rear-Admiral.

Chief Stokes, A. J. Mize of H.M.S. *Amir*, has been awarded the Naval Medal for long service and good conduct.

Mr. E. F. Mackay having resumed charge at Messrs. Butterfield & Swire, at Shanghai, Mr. G. T. Edkins will leave shortly to take charge at Hongkong.

The engagement is announced at Shanghai of John Kenneth Brand, third son of Mrs. David Brand, and Katharine Joyce Burkill, only daughter of Mr. and Mrs. A. W. Burkill.

Mr. T. H. King, A.S.P., and Mrs. King returned to the Colony on Thursday. Mrs. Leafe returned by the same steamer, the *Tamara Maru*. Mr. H. A. Lammeri also returned from England on Thursday.

There will be an extra rehearsal for the Oratorio on Monday next at 6 p.m. in St. John's Cathedral. It is hoped that all assisting will endeavour to be present. The final rehearsal will be on Thursday at the same hour.

During the absence from the Colony of Mrs. N. J. Stabb, the Hon. Secretaryship of the Siberian Refugee Fund in Hongkong has been undertaken by Mrs. C. J. Lafrantz, who appeals for further assistance on behalf of these unhappy people.

Experiments in mechanical coaling are to be made by the Mitsui Bussan Kaisha at Nagasaki and Mitke, in consequence of steadily increasing labour difficulties. The machines to be used have a loading capacity of 150 maximum and 70 minimum tons per hour.

The Bishop of Victoria (Hongkong) will preach at St. John's Cathedral to-morrow morning on "Righteousness," and confirm and preach at St. Andrew's, Kowloon, in the evening. From Monday to Thursday next week, being Holy Week, he will give addresses at St. Paul's College Chapel at 8 p.m.

An interesting deal in land at Shanghai has just been completed. Messrs. A. R. Burkill & Sons have sold to the Sino-American Bank the plot of ground in Nanking Road at present occupied by the premises of Messrs. Denniston and Sullivan and Hung Chong, the area being 8 mow, 3 fun, 7 li, 8 hao, and the purchase price Tls. 205,000. The land belonged to the Anglo-French Land Investment Co.

The Chinese Government is in receipt of a request by a number of Shanghai business men requesting permission to register a commercial wireless service with stations at Shanghai, Tientsin, Hankow and Tainan, so as to facilitate commercial communications and they undertake, in the event of war, to make over the stations to the Government. The Government so far has made no reply to this request.

Capt. J. P. R. Marriott, C.M.G., R.N., who will on March 31st become Naval Attaché at Tokio, was during the war attached to the Australian and New Zealand Corps Staff, and was mentioned for distinguished and gallant services in Gallipoli during the period of General Sir Chas. Monro's command of the Mediterranean Expeditionary Force from October, 1915, to the evacuation in January, 1916. He was afterwards Naval Assistant to the First Sea Lord, and has recently been employed in the Naval Intelligence Division at the Admiralty.

Herr Cordes, former Manager of the Deutsch-Asiatische Bank at Peking, recently made representations to the Chinese Government suggesting that he should be accepted as a semi-official representative of Germany to pave the way for the restoration of commercial relations between the two countries. It is understood that the Government has given his proposal an "unequivocal" refusal. The *Peking Leader* states that Dr. W. W. Yen has been informed that there is no possibility of renewing commercial relations with Germany in the immediate future. The Chinese Minister is requested to bring this decision before the German authorities.

Dr. Kung Hsiang-ko, a lineal descendant of Confucius, has died in Peking. Dr. Kung went with the Chinese delegation to the Peace Conference, as a representative of Shantung province, and an obituary notice says "he fought bravely for the direct restoration of Kiaochow to China by Germany." After his return from Europe, he was immediately appointed as head of the delegation of the provincial assembly to Peking for the discussion of the Shantung issue with the Central Government. The deceased was a strong and influential opponent of direct negotiation between China and Japan over Shantung, so that his unexpected death has cast a great depression on the Young China movement. His remains will be taken to his native country, Chufu for interment.

As the Ching Ming Festival this year falls on April 5th, Easter Monday, there will be very large crowds travelling by train on the 2nd, 3rd and 4th. It will be impossible in the circumstances it is feared, for the management of the Kowloon-Canton Railway to make any provision for picnic parties or golfers on the morning express leaving Kowloon at 8.10 a.m. or on the slow train leaving at 9.30 a.m. on these dates, as the accommodation on these trains will be taxed to the limit; in fact arrangements are being made to run the 8.10 a.m. express in two portions on Friday, Saturday and Sunday. It is hoped, therefore, that the holiday public will assist the Railway administration by arranging to travel as far as possible by the local trains. Conditions will be normal again on Easter Monday, when the usual accommodation will be provided on the 8.10 a.m. and 9.30 a.m.

The *Colombo*, Captain Percy Withers, which is escorting the flotilla of sloops and river monitors from Plymouth to Hongkong, is a sister ship of the *Gairo* and the *Carlisle*, already on the China Station. The *Colombo* was built at Fairfield, on the Clyde, under the naval programme of 1918. She measures 425 ft. in length, has a beam of 43 ft., a draught of 14 ft., and a displacement of 4,100 tons. She is engaged to a horse-power of 40,000, and easily does 20 knots. With regard to armament, the *Colombo* carries five 6-in. guns, two 3-pounders, and eight torpedo tubes. Her engines, boilers, etc., are enclosed under a 3-in. steel deck. The oil tanks of the *Colombo* have a capacity for 800 tons; her motive power being derived from petroleum solely. She carries, as a private ship, a crew of 287 officers and men. The cost of the *Colombo* was about £200,000. Already she has made two trips to the Mediterranean and East of Suez.



## CABLES.

EARLIER CABLES.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

## THE CORK MURDER.

## MASKED MEN BREAK INTO HOUSE.

LONDON, March 26th.

A band of armed and masked men broke into the residence of the Lord Mayor of Cork and shot him dead with a revolver at one o'clock this morning. They then escaped in a motor car.

## TWO FATAL SHOTS.

LATER.

The deceased Lord Mayor, Alderman MacCurtain, was in his bedroom when the raiders entered. They called him out to the landing and then fired two shots from a revolver, both being effective, entering his chest. He died in a few minutes.

It is stated that Alderman MacCurtain was a prominent Sinn Féiner and was interned after the Easter week rebellion.

## QUESTIONS IN PARLIAMENT.

LONDON, March 26th.

In the House of Commons, replying to Mr. T. P. O'Connor as regard the fracas at Dublin on the 22nd, Mr. Macpherson stated that Dublin was now quiet. A Military Court of Enquiry will be held. There was no evidence that the deaths of civilians were due to the Military.

Replying to Mr. Kenworthy, Mr. Macpherson said he had no information that the armoured car that turned out used a machine-gun.

Mr. MacVeigh pointed out that the Commander at Cork had stated that he was unaware of the murder when he went to the Lord Mayor's house, thus contradicting Mr. Macpherson's statement in the House of Commons of the 22nd, that the Military went to the house in order to trace the murderers.

Mr. Macpherson replied that he was asked to justify the action of the Military and he did so in only a possibly inferential way, believing his statement to be true.

## THE BRITISH NAVY.

TYPES NOT WANTED.

LONDON, March 24th.

In the House of Commons, replying to Viscount Curzon, Mr. Walter Long stated that the following ships of the all-big-gun type were not required for the post-war fleet, but the method of their disposal had not yet been settled:—The *Agincourt*, *Agincourt*, *Dreadnought*, *Superb*, *Infatigable* and *Indomitable*. The remainder were all included in the post-war fleet.

## MODERN DEVELOPMENTS.

LONDON, March 25th.

Sir E. H. W. Tennyson-D'Eyncourt, Director of Naval Construction at the Admiralty, lecturing at the Institution of Naval Architects on the lessons of the war, said the battleship *Hood* had been reconstructed to withstand several torpedo hits without seriously lessening her speed. America was already following the example set by the *Hood*.

Mr. Archibald Hurd strongly deprecated the view held in the Dominion that sea-power was a thing of the past on account of the development of aircraft. That would mean a sacrifice of British naval traditions.

## DECIMAL COINAGE.

ITS INTRODUCTION NOT ADVISABLE.

LONDON, March 24th.

The Royal Commission on the advisability of introducing a decimal coinage has reported against the proposal, deciding that the advantages to be gained in keeping accounts are in nowise commensurate with the loss of the convenience of the existing system for other purposes. The report also states that bankers and financial houses engaged in the finance of Overseas trade consider that no great benefit to Overseas trade is to be expected from the adoption of the decimal system.

## SALE OF SURPLUS WAR STORES.

## PROFIT TO THE EXCHEQUER.

LONDON, March 24th.

Mr. Kellaway, Deputy Minister of Munitions, in a speech at Bedford, stated that the total realised by the sale of surplus war stores and stores purchased on credit account was £230,000,000, of which £124,000,000 represented the sale of wool, hides, etc. bought on trading account. In this transaction the Exchequer benefit only to the extent of the profit.

## CHEAPER BUNKER COAL.

## GOOD NEWS FOR SHIPPING.

LONDON, March 26th.

The *Times* states that the South Wales collieries have agreed to supply bunker coals for shipping at substantially lower prices, approximating an average reduction of 40/- per ton. The ruling price at the Port of London, namely 155/-, is likely to be reduced correspondingly. The reduction commenced on April 1st and will be applicable to all shipping.

## EXPLORE NEW GUINEA.

CUTHBERT PECK GRANT.

LONDON, March 26th.

The Geographical Society has awarded the Cuthbert Peck Grant to Mr. A. W. Pearson, a Chinese, to assist him to continue his work in the unexplored parts of New Guinea.

## THE UNREST IN GERMANY.

GOVERNMENT SUBMITS TO THE WORKERS.

BERLIN, March 26th.

The general strike has ended. The workers' demands have been accepted by the Government, which is making far-reaching concessions.

## BERLIN IN A STATE OF SIEGE.

BERLIN, March 26th.

A decree issued by the Imperial President proclaims Berlin and the Province of Brandenburg in a state of siege. The Police have been empowered to search motor-cars unauthorised, and those who carry arms will be shot on the spot. Extraordinary courts-martial have been established.

## COMMUNISTS CAPTURE ESSEN.

BERLIN, March 26th.

The Communists have captured Essen, after two days' violent fighting. It is estimated that 300 were killed.

## AERIAL RAID ON LEIPZIG.

LONDON, March 26th.

The situation in Germany is unquestionably grave, although much remains obscure and chaotic. The Communists are urging the workers to continue the strike relentlessly against the Government, and many quarters in Berlin predict the formation of a Communist Government within a few days.

Meanwhile, it appears that the Ebert-Bauer Government has not returned to Berlin, and the capital is at present without a leader.

Fighting continues at Leipzig. A military aeroplane bombed the city and a second plane was shot down by the Communists.

So far, Lord Kilmarnock and staff in Berlin are safe, but the Embassy has been without flour and lighting for two days. Yesterday a bomb exploded outside the Embassy.

The reported flight of General von Ludendorff is apparently a sequel to Herr Bauer's denunciation in the National Assembly, declaring Ludendorff one of the wire-pullers in the Revolution and proclaiming his intention of meting out stern punishment.

## LABOUR DEMANDS.

BERLIN, March 26th.

The Federation of Labour, in which all political parties are represented, has submitted to the Government demands including the punishment of Dr. von Kapp and his followers, organised labour to take charge of armed agencies for the maintenance of law and order, the socialisation of the coal and copper mines and the retirement of Herr Noske.

## SOLDIERS AND SAILORS GIVE IN.

HAMBURG, March 26th.

The troops have been disarmed without bloodshed. Sailors hoisted the white flag on the cruisers *Schwartzburg*, *Regenburg* and *Wittelsbach*.

## GERMAN WAR MATERIAL.

## ILLEGAL SALE STILL CONTINUES.

PARIS, March 19th.

A Havas message says:—The outstanding feature of the latest meeting of the Council of Ambassadors was the consideration of the report of Marshal Foch regarding the continuance by the Germans of the sale of war material prohibited by the Versailles terms. It is believed that no action was taken on the matter on account of the present unsettled conditions in Germany, but as soon as a definite Government is in control, the matter will be brought sharply to the attention of those in power.

## NEW TURKISH ALLIANCE.

## THE WORK OF THE NATIONALISTS.

LONDON, March 26th.

It is reported that Turkey has concluded an offensive and defensive alliance with the Republic of Azerbaijan. The alliance document, was signed in October last. It provides for reciprocal assistance in the event of any Foreign Power attempting to establish a political, administrative or economic Protectorate over either. Both refuse to sign the Peace Treaty or to disarm, if the independence of Turkey is endangered on the independence of Azerbaijan not recognised. Turkey supplies munitions, war trains and Tartar troops. It is considered most likely that the Turkish Nationalists arranged the terms of the Alliance. Azerbaijan contains the provinces of Baku and Elizavetpol, including the Baku oilfields. It must not be confused with the Persian Province of Azerbaijan.

## AVIATION POSSIBILITIES.

## PARIS TO TOKIO IN A DAY.

PARIS, March 26th.

The Union of Aeronautical Industries entertained the Japanese Military and Aviation Mission to dinner last night at Claridge's.

In his speech, the President of the Union predicted that the Paris to Tokio journey would shortly be accomplished by aeroplane in six days by machines fitted with 300-h.p. motors with a new device enabling a uniform altitude of 10,000 metres at an average speed of 125 miles hourly, carrying 15 passengers. He spoke sanguinely of the prospects of higher speed, whereby Tokio would be brought within one day of Paris.

General Nagata, the chief of the Japanese Mission, replying, expressed the opinion that the aeroplane would be the principal weapon in war in the future. He declared that disaster was awaiting the nation which did not forge this weapon for its defence in peace-time.

## PEACE TREATY IN AMERICA.

SENATE REFUSES TO RATIFY.

WASHINGTON, March 26th.

The Senate has rejected the Peace Treaty ratification resolution, the necessary two-thirds majority not being obtained. The voting was 49 for and 35 against ratification.

Afterwards, a resolution was adopted returning the Treaty to the President and intimating the Senate's refusal to ratify.

## AN AMENDED PREAMBLE.

WASHINGTON, March 26th.

Preparatory to the final vote on the ratification of the Treaty, the Senate adopted a modified preamble not requiring affirmative acceptance of the reservations by the Senate.

## AMERICAN LABOUR QUESTIONS.

## A DEFENCE OF TRADE UNION.

WASHINGTON, March 26th.

The report of President Wilson's Industrial Conference, which proposed a joint organisation of employers and employees as a means of preventing misunderstanding and securing co-operative effort through regional adjustment conferences, has been attacked by Mr. Samuel Gompers, who says that the present labour adjustment machinery is far superior to that suggested, both in simplicity and effectiveness. He considers that Trade Unions afford the only bona fide effective system of representation known in American industry.

## RAILWAYMEN'S DEMANDS.

WASHINGTON, March 26th.

The Conference called by President Wilson is discussing the American Railwaymen's demands for wage increases, totalling \$200,000,000.

## THE ISLAND OF YAP.

## A PLEA FOR RETENTION BY UNITED STATES.

WASHINGTON, March 26th.

The Senate has adopted, without discussion, a resolution proposed by Senator Lodge asking President Wilson for information with regard to the announcement reported to have been made by the British Foreign Secretary that the island of Yap was to be given to Japan.

Sensor Lodge presented a letter from Mr. Ford, Secretary of the American Asiatic Association, hoping that Congress would unitedly protest against the passing of the administration of that island from the United States, as three Pacific cables radiate from there and the control of the island is vital to American commerce in the Far East.

## AMERICA'S FOREIGN LOANS.

## OBJECTION TO COMPOUNDING INTEREST.

WASHINGTON, March 26th.

Mr. Davies, who has charge of the Government's foreign loans, has declared that the Treasury is opposed to compounding interest on foreign loans. The expected return on Allied loans is approximately 4.25 per cent.

## U.S. SENATOR CONVICTED.

## IMPRISONMENT FOR CORRUPTION.

GRAND RAPIDS, March 26th.

The Republican Senator Newberry has been convicted of corruption, fraud and conspiracy in connection with his election and sentenced to two years' imprisonment. Sixteen other politicians have been sentenced to various fines and terms of imprisonment.

Following his conviction, Senator Newberry issued a statement saying:—"Being conscious of no criminal conduct, and unless my political associates deem it advisable, I shall continue to represent in the Senate the people who elected me."

The foregoing accords with despatches from Washington declaring that the Republican leaders are not disposed to declare Senator Newberry's seat vacant, pending the result of an appeal.

## MR. "CHARLIE" CHAPLIN.

## MAY APPEAR IN THE DIVORCE COURT.

LONDON, March 26th.

According to Los Angeles advice, Mr. "Charlie" Chaplin is likely soon to appear in the Divorce Court. It is stated that his wife, Mildred Harris, will press suit for divorce on charges of non-support and cruelty.

## JACK DEMPSEY.

## PLEADS NOT GUILTY TO EVADING SERVICE.

LONDON, March 26th.

The boxer, Jack Dempsey, has pleaded not guilty to the charge of evading military service. He has been released on a bail of £200. The trial has been fixed for April 2nd.

## CANADA'S NAVY.

## ADMIRAL JELICOE'S REPORT.

OTTAWA, March 26th.

According to Admiral Jelicoe's report, the British Government is prepared to present to Canada a fleet worth \$16,500,000, pre-war value, comprising one light cruiser, four destroyers, eight patrol boats, one flotilla leader, eight submarines and four mine-sweepers. This will require 1,500 officers and men, of whom Canada has 500 trained men and a sufficiency of junior officers. The senior officers will probably be borrowed from the Royal Navy. The annual expenditure will be about \$5,000,000. Eventually new cruisers will be constructed in Canada.

## FUTURE OF LIBERALISM.

MR. ASQUITH VOTES FOR INDEPENDENCE.

LONDON, March 24th.

There was keen interest in the speech of Mr. Asquith at the National Liberal Club this afternoon owing to the expectation that he would reply to the speech made by Mr. Lloyd George on March 18th.

Mr. Asquith said that the Premier's challenge ought to be taken up immediately. Fusion was being watered down into "closer co-operation." The real point was whether they were going to respond to the Premier's invitation. Since Labour was hostile, and since Independent Liberalism intended to remain independent, were they going to link up with Tory organisations, which were the only organisations satisfying Mr. Lloyd George's definitions and likely to supply his need? Why should they? Why should Liberals abdicate their primary functions as a great historic party?

Mr. Asquith expressed the opinion that nothing more would be heard of the Anti-Dumping Bill. He declared that the Government's Irish Bill did not seek to amend but to repeal the Home Rule Act and substitute for it a fantastic scheme which travestied self-government. Liberals were asked to agree to fusion owing to the new peril vulgarly called "Bolshevism."

He denied that there was any antithesis between Liberalism and Labour. Labour owed everything to Liberalism and there were many points on which they could travel side by side. The Premier's appeal was on lines of class cleavage and was most mischievous. Free Liberals were not going to be tied to the Tory chariot wheels.

They were going to retain, preach and practise their principles.—(Cheers.)

## LONCASHIRE WEAVERS' DEMANDS.

## 60 PER CENT. INCREASE IN WAGES.

LONDON, March 26th.

It is reported that the weaving operatives in Lancashire are demanding an increase of 60 per cent. over their present wages. About 200,000 operatives are concerned.

## VARSITY BOAT RACE.

## EIGHT CREWS IN GOOD FORM.

LONDON, March 26th.

For the forthcoming Varsity Boat Race, both crews are showing excellent form. The Oxford crew went over the full course on a trial today in 21min. 15sec. [Oxford has won the race 39 times to Cambridge's 31. There was a dead heat in 1877. The last race was in 1914, when Cambridge won, the time being 20min. 23sec.—Ed.]

## INTERNATIONAL RUGBY FOOTBALL.

## ENGLAND DEFEATS SCOTLAND.

LONDON, March 26th.

At the international rugby football match, played at Twickenham, England defeated Scotland by 13 points to 4.

## FRENCH COAL STRIKE.

## SUCCESSFUL NEGOTIATIONS.

PARIS, March 19th.

A Havas message says:—After two conferences between the French mine-owners and the men's delegates, an agreement was reached by arbitration with the Minister of Public Works. The coal strike is ended.

## THE FRENCH LOAN.

## SUCCESSFUL FLOATATION.

PARIS, March 19th.

A Havas message says:—Subscriptions for the French Loan close to-morrow. The Finance Minister has issued a Note saying there have been big subscriptions during the last few days.

## FAR EASTERN CABLE NEWS.

## [THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

## THE SILVER MARKET.

LONDON, March 26th.

Messrs. Samuel Montagu & Company's report says the continued decline in prices is due to large amounts of melted coin being offered, the coyness of buyers on China account, and uncertainty owing to the fluctuations in American exchange. The market rally to-day was due to support from New York. As regards the silver position in China, the apparent increase in spot supplies of notes up-country has been reduced. Saturation point might be reached temporarily, but probably China will absorb much larger quantities of silver than before the war.

## A BOLSHEVIST CLAIM.

## LONDON, March 26th.

A Bolshavist wireless message claims the occupation of Ekaterinodar.

## GAOL BREAKING AT SHANGHAI.

SENSATIONAL ESCAPE.

TWO WARDERS KILLED: 130 CONVICTS ABROAD.

LONDON, March 26th.

A sensational escape of a large number of convicts from the Chinese prison of Taohochin, Shanghai, took place recently.

The prison at Taohochin, a village a short distance to the west of the Lungghua Road, the *N.C. Daily News* states, is one which has only recently been established by the Chinese authorities, and is used for housing prisoners who are serving terms of sentences in the third degree—that is, for periods of from five years upwards. The prison also is only used for criminals convicted before the Chinese City Court and not for those who have been handed over to the Chinese authorities by either the International or French Mixed Court. The prison accommodates about 1,000 convicts and is separated into wards which house up to 500 each. Each ward dines at a fixed time and for this purpose is ushered into a general dining room which serves for all wards in rotation.

It would appear that at seven o'clock on Sunday evening one of wards, which had been led into the dining room, mutinied. Whether the revolt was the outcome of an organized plot for escape or whether, solely resultant upon some general dissatisfaction has not yet been made clear, but as the *Singapore* reports that an attempt to escape was made by the prisoners at the branch prison in the Chinese city at about the same hour, the former hypothesis would seem to be the more likely.

Tsang, the chief warden of the prison, was present at the time when the disturbance occurred, and he did his best to calm the convicts by speaking to them. Finding, however, that this was without result he drew his revolver and tried to gain order by threats. At this point one of the prisoners, a man named Zeng Tsing who had been convicted to a term of 15 years for armed robbery, succeeded in wresting the revolver from the chief warden's hand. Having possessed himself of the revolver he is alleged to have promptly shot Tsang, who was killed immediately, and then also shot dead an assistant warden. In the confusion that followed the whole group of convicts seem to have got away without any resistance being offered. The actual number of men who escaped varies according to different accounts from 200 to 130, but as the latter number is that quoted by the Chinese city authorities it is probably the more correct.

The French Police were communicated with by telephone shortly after the escape became known, and promptly answering the call, they reinforced their service by special patrols along the boundary between Sincawei and the Porte Ste. Catherine. The Chinese police were also out during the whole night effecting a search and 20 of the escaped convicts were rounded up by them. Among this number, it should be noted, was the man Zeng who is said to have murdered the two Chinese warders. During the night three suspects were also arrested by the French Police from the station on Avenue Joffre.

We saw the present generation of boys—about five hundred of them between the ages of thirteen and nineteen—playing rugby football and we found that on Saturday afternoon our footsteps were automatically directed towards the "fifty." On other days there were many games of football between the different houses, but on Saturdays there was only one match in which the first fifteen struggled to maintain the reputation of the school. Along the touch-line were hundreds of eager youthful faces, for all of the school boys were there to encourage their heroes. Masters and a few parents and some old boys were there too, but youth had its fling. Not even the knowledge that the awesome "Head" was just behind a row of minor prefects prevented the pulsive young chieftains from reveling in themselves and falling over the ropes when the Blankbridge players almost scored a try against their great rivals of Haileybury.

The real triumph of the first fifteen was when the match was over. The four or five hundred boys not in the team "lined up" along the path from the playing field to the King's highway. And the fifteen heroes, in all the glory of their affected carelessness for personal appearances—there were sweaters tied about the neck and tinselled football caps stuck on the head rakishly—swung down the road between the ranks of cheering boys. Beatty and Haig had their day in London with the peace procession. But the Blankbridge fifteen has that sort of thing almost every Saturday during the football season. Do you wonder that the youth of Blankbridge think more of a first fifteen cap than of any academic distinction in the world?

One of the masters very kindly took us to the chapel, where the boys sang well-known hymns lustily and adged during the sermon. The sun lit up the beautiful stained glass windows, recently placed as memorials to old boys who fall at the front. Eager youth daily reads the words of the old school buildings there are hundreds of photographs of young men in the twenties and thirties, all in military kit. They have perished in Flanders, Gallipoli, Mesopotamia or East Africa, but they speak daily to buoyant youth, and buoyant youth believes in old-fashioned things such as adventure and heroism. But only age gives much thought for the parents of those who had died so gallantly; only age finds it difficult to look at those pictures of young manhood in all its gaiety and to talk about their great sacrifice. That portrait gallery in the old school buildings which showed hundreds of "frank" and "fearless" faces produced tingling emotions. "The blood of heroes is the seed of freedom" and similar phrases swept through one's mind like waves of sunlight; but there were also shadows. Youth of great promise.

During one of his speeches for the Paisley election Mr. Asquith said:—"He would wipe out the German indemnity as a bad debt!"

(Continued on p. 6.)

## THE HOPE OF THE NEW BRITAIN.

THE TRAINING GROUNDS OF YOUTH.

[CONTRIBUTED.]

There is little to do on any Sunday evening in Hongkong; the letters for "home" are written and thoughts of the Old Country come crowding into a mind very receptive to such thoughts. Sunday is a day of rest; but rest is not of necessity inertia. And so, on this Sunday evening, it is excusable, because it is more restful, to think with a pen in the hand than when inactive. As an exile in Hongkong, it may be excusable to conjure up visions of delightful scenes in England; and the most wonderful, the most enviable thing in the Old Country to-day is the buoyancy of youth in the schools.

## THE PLAYING FIELDS.

When we are men we consider ourselves fortunate if we can find time for tennis or golf twice a week. But youth is care-free, and the designers of the English public-school system wisely took into consideration an old Latin motto, which, freely translated, says that a sound body is essential for a sane mind. And thus it happens that the playing fields are the really important portion of the equipment of these famous English schools. Evidence in the records for cricket, football, etc., is second only to pride in the traditions of the school. You may meet boys from Harrow or Clifton, or Sherborne or any other of the well-known English schools, and you will find that there is one firm foundation of faith for all of them. They may have inherited different religious or ideas about politics. You may find at Harrow eighteen-year-old Fabians or the most rampant jingoes. But every boy at Harrow has this common faith—there is no other school to compare with Harrow. At Marlborough the boys are equally certain that the finest school in England is Marlborough. At Haileybury there is the same simple, but magnificent, loyalty.

There is a school at the end of a long straggling town no more than a hundred miles from London. It was founded in about the middle of the sixteenth century by a wealthy London merchant-adventurer. It is said that there was a town of sorts, there before there was a school; but that is difficult to believe. For the pivot of the town to-day is the school. Over the shops you see the school coat-of-arms and you read: "By appointment to Blankbridge School." The tradesman announces this fact in the way that shopkeepers in London boast of their appointment to His Majesty the King. It is the only thing that matters in Blankbridge. If you have some sort of connection with the school, your existence is justified. In the Blankbridge Club are many members, but they all talk about the old boys and next Saturday's school football match. For they are either old boys or masters, and they live in a world in which their loyalty to Blankbridge School comes before anything else. It may be narrow, but it is very sane. In Blankbridge they know about the British Empire; but chiefly because old boys have carried the traditions of Blankbridge into the various corners of it. If the Club the word Hongkong reminded them of old Blankbridge boys.

We saw the present generation of boys—about five hundred of them between the ages of thirteen and nineteen—playing rugby football and we found that on Saturday afternoon our footsteps were automatically directed towards the "fifty." On other days there were many games of football between the different houses, but on Saturdays there was only one match in which the first fifteen struggled to maintain the reputation of the school. Along the touch-line were hundreds of eager youthful faces, for all of the school boys were there to encourage their heroes. Masters and a few parents and some old boys were there too, but youth had its fling. Not even the knowledge that the awesome "Head" was just behind a row of minor prefects prevented the pulsive young chieftains from reveling in themselves and falling over the ropes when the Blankbridge players almost scored a try against their great rivals of Haileybury.

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(Continued on p. 6.)







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## AN OVERLAND ROUTE TO BRITAIN.

CALCUTTA TO LONDON BY RAILWAY.

It is hardly realised, says *The Englishman*, what a surprising amount of work has recently been quietly and unostentatiously done by British engineers in the way of forging the links which will presently connect the Indian with the European railway systems. Work is being pushed on in several sections at once, and all the indications are that in a few years, provided political complications do not occur, it will be possible to buy a railway ticket in Calcutta for London.

Before the war the position was that the nearest point of the Indian railway system to any system connected with the European railways was at New Chaman in Baluchistan. This point was only 300 miles from the Karak extension of the Russian Central Asian Railway. Unfortunately, that 300 miles lay through Afghanistan, and there was no hope in those days that the Afghans would ever permit the connection to be made.

Schemes to connect India with the Russian lines through Persia and with the German controlled Baghdad Railway were being examined when the war broke out. Whether, in view of international jealousies, these schemes would have come to anything remains to be seen. At any rate when the war started the Germans were very busy on their Baghdad project of which they had already built several large sections. On the outbreak of hostilities they redoubled their activities, for it was their intention to make use of this line in order to invade India. Our campaign in Mesopotamia took them, by surprise, but the disasters of 1916 gave both the Turks and Germans further heart, and it was not till we had captured Baghdad and pushed on to Mosul that the Germans abandoned their work on the line. But the greater part of it had by then been completed. There was only one break of 120 miles.

But no sooner had the British got to Baghdad than arrangements were made to connect Basra, by rail, with Baghdad. Originally the intention was to work the Tigris, and a metre gauge line was laid between Basra and Amarah and Kut and Baghdad. Later surveys, however, showed the best route was up the Euphrates, and work on this route is now being pushed on very fast. It is hoped that in a month or two through trains will be running between Basra and Baghdad. Work is also being done on the branch line above Mosul; so that Basra people, at least, will shortly be able to travel to Europe by train.

The above facts are generally known, but it is not generally known that similar railway activity is taking place in Persia. Though from time to time statements have appeared about the Nushki Seistan extension the rail head of which is now in the vicinity of Nasirabad, the fact that the British are building a line from Bushire to Shiraz has entirely escaped notice. The line is now about fifty miles out of Bushire, and will, it is said, eventually pass through Kerman to join the Nushki line. When that happens, two days by sea will take a railway traveller from India to Basra, where he will catch a train which will carry him all the way to France.

We understand that a survey has already been made for a line from Bushire up the head of the Gulf to Mohammedrah and Basra. If this line is constructed even the two days by sea will disappear. Perhaps by that time the Channel Tunnel will also be complete. In any case we are nearer to-day than we ever have been to an overland railway route between India and Europe.

## THE FOURTEEN POINTS.

STORY OF M. CLEMENCEAU'S CONVERSION.

An anonymous article in *Echo de Paris* purports to narrate the circumstances under which President Wilson's unfortunate Fourteen Points came to be accepted by the Allies. The scene described by the writer occurred in M. Pichon's room at the Quai d'Orsay on November 3rd, 1918. Mr. Lloyd George, addressing Colonel House in connection with the armistice terms, said he took it that the negotiations with Germany which the American Government was disposed to enter into were subordinate to the acceptance by the Allies of the principles and conditions of peace that had been defined by President Wilson in his fourteen articles. Colonel House replied in the affirmative.

M. Clemenceau interposed: "Ah, the Fourteen Articles! I haven't read them yet. Let us hear what they are." The famous articles were read over, one by one.

On the reading of the second article, which dealt with the question of the freedom of the seas, Mr. Lloyd George raised formal objections. Further reservations were expressed in regard to Articles 7, 8, and 11, which dealt with the question of reparations.

Suddenly, M. Clemenceau addressed Colonel House: "What will happen," he asked, "in the event of our rejecting these Fourteen Articles?" "The President," replied the spokesman of America, "will regard the conversation which he has entered into with the Allies as terminated." "Will he also consider," he continued, "the conversation in which he has been engaged with Germany since the beginning of October?" queried M. Clemenceau. "I can give you no assurance," Colonel House began to reply.

It was the decisive moment of the conversation. M. Clemenceau pronounced the formal word: "Adopted." Mr. Lloyd George immediately corrected this prompt decision by saying: "We reserve to ourselves the right to formulate reserves as to the freedom of the seas and as to reparations."

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There is only one corn remedy in the world that peels corns and calluses off like a banana skin, and that is "Get-It." For those who walk and stand a great deal, for



Put 2 drops of "Get-It" on, and

shoppers and dancers, there is immediate relief from corn pain, and a quick end for any corn or callus. "Get-It" is applied in two or three seconds. There is no work, no troublesome plaster, no wrapping of toes. "Get-It" dries in a second or two. That is all. As easy to do as signing your name. The corn loosens from the true flesh and you peel it right off with your fingers while you wonder at the sight and smile. That is why "Get-It" is the biggest selling corn-remedy in the world today. Be corn-free at last.

This is the guaranteed, money-back corn-remover, the only sure way, costs but a trifle at all chemists and is sold by R. Lawrence & Co., Chicago, U.S.A.

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No woman in the world possesses as her natural birthright such exquisitely fine hair as the British woman. With proper care it becomes indeed the very crown of her charm and beauty. Under the treatment of "Harlene Hair-Drill" everyone can possess this crowning beauty, and can assure herself of the truth of this declaration by self-demonstration free of expense. A free trial outfit is now ready for your acceptance. No longer, therefore, is there any necessity or excuse for anyone not to prove by personal experience how "Harlene Hair-Drill" causes the hair to grow in health and beauty.

IF YOU VALUE YOUR HAIR WRITE NOW.

It is by the expenditure of a little time—just about two minutes daily—it is possible to acquire real hair health and beauty. It is only by the use of "Harlene Hair-Drill" that a single strand in taking the first step to secure it.

"I have been struggling with my hair all this time, and it seems to get more dull and lifeless every day."

"I find it a great difficulty to get my hair to grow in health and beauty, and, moreover, stay in place."

FREE TO YOU



It is wonderful what only two minutes a day of "Harlene Hair-Drill" will do for your hair. Try it for one week. Accept one of the 1,000,000 Free Trial Outfits.

So many women are now engaged in valuable but hair-damaging work—there are over 1,000,000 national workers about—have the permission of "Harlene Hair-Drill" to have their hair to look like yours. Accept one of the 1,000,000 Free Trial Outfits.

This is really a gift-in-one-drill, for it includes—

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26. A bottle of "Harlene Hair-Drill" the true liquid food and natural tonic for the hair.

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28. A bottle of "Harlene Hair-Drill" the true liquid food and natural tonic for the hair.

29. A bottle of "Harlene Hair-Drill" the true liquid food and natural tonic for the hair.

30. A bottle of "Harlene Hair-Drill" the true liquid food and natural tonic for the hair.

31. A bottle of "Harlene Hair-Drill" the true liquid food and natural tonic for the hair.

32. A bottle of "Harlene Hair-Drill" the true liquid food and natural tonic for the hair.

33. A bottle of "Harlene Hair-Drill" the true liquid food and natural tonic for the hair.

34. A bottle of "Harlene Hair-Drill" the true liquid food and natural tonic for the hair.

35. A bottle of "Harlene Hair-Drill" the true liquid food and natural tonic for the hair.

## INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION

KORE	... ..	"FOOKSANG"	Mon.	29th Mar.	5 p.m.
SHANGHAI	... ..	"HANGSANG"	Mon.	29th Mar.	5 p.m.
SHANGHAI	... ..	"HOYANG"	Mon.	29th Mar.	5 p.m.
SANDAKAN	... ..	"HINSANG"	Tues.	30th Mar.	Noon
STRAITS & CALOUTTA	... ..	"LAISANG"	Tues.	30th Mar.	5 p.m.
KORE	... ..	"KWAISANG"	Wed.	31st Mar.	5 p.m.
MANILA	... ..	"LOONGYANG"	Fri.	2nd Apr.	3 p.m.
TIENSIN	... ..	"CHEONGSHING"	Sun.	4th Apr.	10 p.m.
HAIPHONG	... ..	"TAKSANG"	Sun.	4th Apr.	3 p.m.

JALOUTTA LINE—This line affords regular sailings to Calcutta, Rangoon and Singapore; returning from Calcutta steamers proceed via Straits and Hongkong to Japan, occasionally calling at Shanghai.

SHANGHAI LINE—Sailings approximately every five days between Canton and Shanghai, sometimes calling at Swatow. Through tickets can be obtained and through Bills of Lading are issued to all Northern and Yangtze Ports via Shanghai.

MANILA LINE—A weekly service is maintained with Manila by vessels with good passenger accommodation, sailings from both ports every Friday.

HAIPHONG LINE—Sailings approximately weekly for passengers and cargo, calling at Haiphong when in direct route.

SORNEO LINE—One sailing per month between Hongkong and Sandakan by a steamer having up-to-date accommodation for passengers.

Cargo taken on through Bills of Lading for Kuala Lumpur, Labuan, Tawau and Landau.

TIENSIN LINE—A regular service is run from March to November between Hongkong and Tientsin, calling at Waipei and Ussu.

## CALCUTTA LINE.

## S.S. "LAISANG"

will be despatched on or about March 30th, for SINGAPORE, PENANG & CALCUTTA.

Through Bills of Lading issued to RANGOON, PORT

SWETTENHAM and MADRAS.

For Freight or Passage apply to—

Jardine, Matheson &amp; Co., Ltd.,

GENERAL MANAGERS

TELEPHONE No. 115.

## GLEN AND SHIRE

Joint Service of Steamers.

## U.K.-STRAITS, CHINA &amp; JAPAN SERVICE.

OUTWARDS.

Vessel	Leaves Hongkong	Discharges
--------	-----------------	------------

"PROFESSOR"	... ..	2nd April
"GLENADE"	... ..	22nd April
"GLENLUCE"	... ..	7th April

Vessel	Leaves Hongkong	Discharges
--------	-----------------	------------

"GLENIFFER"	... ..	22nd April
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GENOA, LONDON & ANTWERP.

Movements are subject to change without notice.

For freight or further particulars please apply to—

Jardine, Matheson &amp; Co., Ltd.,

The Glen Line, Ltd.

The Royal Mail Steam Packet Co.

Owners of "Shire" Line.

Tel. No. 115, sub. ex. 23.

Cable Address

Kawasaki, Kobe

Bentley's, A.R.C. 6th Ed.

and Scott's Codes.

Telephones: Sannomiy

2344, 2345.

KAWASAKI KISEN KAISHA

(KAWASAKI STEAMSHIP CO.)

CAPITAL PAID-UP—Y20,000,000

President: Mr. Y. KAWASAKI.

Vice-President: Mr. E. MATSUOKA.

Managing Director: Mr. MARIYA ABE.

The Company has on hand a Large Number of

## NEW CARGO STEAMERS

ALWAYS READY FOR

CHARTERS of all descriptions.

The following are comprised in the Company's Fleet—

Eleven steamers of 9,100 tons each de.dweight.

And, under the Company's management—

Twenty steamers of about 9,100 tons deadweight each

Two steamers of about 6,400 tons deadweight each.

Belonging to the Kawasaki Dockyard Co., Ltd.

For Charter Rules and all other particulars apply to the

KAWASAKI KISEN KAISHA.







## AMERICAN &amp; ORIENTAL LINE

For BOSTON & NEW YORK.  
S.S. "LUCERIO" via Panama and Havana April 20th.

Subject to change without notice.

ORIENTAL AFRICAN LINE  
INDIAN AFRICAN LINE

Cargo carried on through Bills of Lading from HONGKONG to BEIRA, DELAGOIA BAY, DURBAN (Natal), EAST LONDON, PORT ELIZABETH and CAPE TOWN direct or with transshipment at CALCUTTA and/or COLOMBO.

For particulars apply to—

THE BANK LINE LTD.  
Managing Agents.

## "ELLERMAN" LINE.

(Fulham & Buckhall Steamers Co., Ltd.)

## JAPAN, CHINA AND STRAITS

## UNITED KINGDOM AND CONTINENT

LONDON & ANTWERP... "CITY OF NORWICH" ... 27th April.  
LONDON... "KAZEMBE" ... 20th May.

Subject to change without notice.

For particulars of sailings shippers are requested to apply to the undersigned.

THE BANK LINE LTD.  
General Agents.

C. N. C.  
CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

## SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION

For	Steamer	To	By
HANGHAI	WENCHOW	On 27th Mar.	Dlight
CHEFOO & NEWCHANG	"HUNAN"	On 27th Mar.	Dlight
SHANGHAI & TSLINGTAO	"CHENAN"	On 27th Mar.	4 p.m.
WUJIAO & TSLINGTAO	"CHINKIANG"	On 27th Mar.	Noon
SWATOW and HANGKOK	"CHINKIANG"	On 27th Mar.	Noon
TIENTSIN	"CHINKIANG"	On 27th Mar.	Noon
AMOI, SHANGHAI & PUKOW	"HUIHONG"	On 27th Mar.	9 A.M.
SHANGHAI	"HUIHONG"	On 27th Mar.	Noon
SHANGHAI and TSLINGTAO	"HUIHONG"	On 27th Mar.	Noon

SHANGHAI LINE—PASSENGERS, MAILS and CARGO.  
Excellent Saloon accommodation. Electric Light and Fan in Saloon and State-rooms. Regular schedule service between Canton, Hongkong, Shanghai (twice weekly) and Tientsin (weekly), taking cargo on through Bills of Lading to Europe and Northern China. Passengers are added in Shanghai, avoiding the inconvenience of transshipment at Woosung.

HANGKOK LINE—Weekly service to and from Bangkok via Swatow.  
For Freight or Passage apply to—  
BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, Agents.

## DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.

## HONGKONG AND SOUTH CHINA COAST PORT SERVICE.

REGULAR SERVICE of Fast, High Class Coast Steamers having good accommodation for First-Class Passengers. Electric Light and Fans in staterooms and Saloons and "Excellent" tables.

FOR

## SWATOW, AMOI AND FOCHOW

AND RETURN.

(Occupying 9 to 10 Days).

"HAICHING" ... Capt. A. H. Stewart ... TUESDAY, 30th Mar., at 1 P.M.  
"MORIALTA" (Hailong) ... Capt. Ed. Walker ... FRIDAY, 2nd Apr., at 1 P.M.

Arrivals and Departures from the Company's Wharf (near Blake Pier).

For Freight and Passage, apply to—

DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & CO.,  
General Managers.

## NEW YORK DIRECT.

Joint Service of the

## "BLUE FUNNEL" LINE

GOVERN S.S. CO., LTD. and CHINA MUTUAL S.S. CO., LTD.

AND

AMERICAN & MANCHURIAN LINE  
(ELLERMAN & BUCKHALL, S.S. CO., LTD.)

Sailings from Hongkong	via	to	date
"CHARLTON HALL"	via Panama & Havana	31st Mar.	
"JASON"	via Suez	10th April	
"CITY OF COLOMBO"	via Suez	10th April	
"EUBYMACHUS"	via Panama	18th May	

For freight and particulars apply to—  
BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE or THE BANK LINE LTD., HONGKONG.  
HONGKONG and CANTON REISS & CO., CANTON.

## P. &amp; O. - BRITISH INDIA,

## APCAR AND EASTERN &amp;

## AUSTRALIAN LINES

(COMPANIES incorporated in ENGLAND.)

## MAIL AND PASSENGER SERVICES

STRAITS, JAVA, BURMA, Ceylon, INDIA, PERSIAN G.

WEST INDIES, MAURITIUS, EAST AND SOUTH AFRICA,

AUSTRALASIA INCLUDING NEW ZEALAND & QUEEN-

LAND PORTS, RED SEA, EGYPT, EUROPE, &c.

## PENINSULAR &amp; ORIENTAL SAILINGS (South)

	Tons	From Hongkong (about)	Destination
"BANGA" (Cargo only)	8,000	1st Apr.	MASSILLON, LONDON & ANTWERP
"REIFA"	8,000	15th Apr.	MASSILLON, LONDON & ANTWERP
"DILWARA"	8,400	17th Apr.	Spore, Colombo, Bombay.

## BRITISH INDIA-APCAR SAILINGS (South)

"JAPAN"	8,000	20th Mar.	Straits, Bangkok & Calcutta.
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## EASTERN &amp; AUSTRALIAN SAILINGS (South)

"ST. ALBANS"	4,500	23rd April	Sandakan, Thursday Island, Queensland, Ports M and Sydney, Melbourne.
"EASTERN"	4,000	19th May	

## SAILINGS TO SHANGHAI &amp; JAPAN

"NORE"	6,700	5th Apr.	Shanghai & Kobe.
"GREGORY APCAR"	4,900	4th Apr.	Shanghai & Kobe.
"DILWARA"	4,400	4th Apr.	Shanghai & Kobe.

CALLS AT ANTWERP + CALLS MANILA.  
WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY FITTED ON ALL STEAMERS.

Tickets Interchangeable.  
1st Saloon Passengers may travel by P. & O. Company's steamers between Singapore and Calcutta or Singapore and Madras in lieu of the section of their P. & O. Tickets Singapore to Colombo.  
All Cabins are fitted with Electric Fans free of charge.  
Steamers and Sailing dates are liable to be cancelled or altered without notice.  
Parcels Measuring not more than 2 1/2 ft. x 2 1/2 ft. x 1 ft. will be received at the Company's Office up to Noon on the day previous to sailing.

## NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

Consignees are reminded of the necessity to apply to the Company's Agents regarding arrival of consignments of which they have received documents or advice.  
Any damaged packages must be left in the Godowns for examination by the Consignees and the Company's Surveyors Messrs. Gordon & Droul, at 10 A.M. on MONDAYS and TUESDAYS. All Claims must be presented within ten days of the Steamer's arrival here after which date they cannot be recognized. No Claims will be admitted after the goods have left the Godown.  
For Further Information, Passages, Freight, Handbooks, etc. apply to  
MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO.,  
22, Des Voeux Road Central, HONGKONG Agents.



## TRANS-PACIFIC FREIGHT SERVICE

Operating the following U.S. Shipping Board Steamers

## For SEATTLE, TACOMA, VICTORIA, VANCOUVER.

(Calling at Shanghai and Kobe).

"ELDRIDGE"	...	About April 5th.
"CITY OF SPOKANE"	...	About April 27th.
"ICONIUM"	...	About May 25th.
"CROSSKEYS"	...	About June 2nd.

## For PORTLAND direct.

(Calling at Shanghai and Kobe).

"PAWLETT"	...	About March 31st.
"COAKET"	...	About April 23rd.
"WARAN"	...	About May 15th.

Through Bills of Lading issued to Overland Commerce points.

For Freight and Particulars apply to

## THE ADMIRAL LINE.

100,000 tons 100,000 tons 100,000 tons.

## CHINA MAIL S.S. CO., LTD.

## FREIGHT AND PASSENGERS

"NANKING" "CHINA" "NILE"

## SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG FOR

## SAN FRANCISCO

via SHANGHAI, JAPAN PORTS and HONOLULU  
"NANKING" "CHINA" "NILE"  
Mar. 27th May 15th.

[An unsurpassed high-class passenger service.]

O. H. BLETTER, Freight and Passenger Agent  
1, House Street, HONGKONG. Tel. 1942.

## TOYO KISEN KAISHA.

## SAN FRANCISCO LINE.

via SHANGHAI, INLAND SEA, JAPAN AND HONOLULU.

## FAST AND LUXURIOUS MAIL STEAMERS.

Sailings from Hongkong—Subject to Change Without Notice.

Steamers	Tons	Leave Hongkong
SHINYO MARU	22,000	April 1st
SIBERIA MARU	20,000	April 1st (from Yokohama)
PERSSIA MARU	9,000	April 19th
KOREA MARU	20,000	May 3rd
TENYO MARU	24,000	May 24th

\* Omits Shanghai

## SOUTH AMERICAN LINE.

HONGKONG to VALPARAISO via JAPAN, HONOLULU, SAN FRANCISCO  
SAN PEDRO, SALINO CRUZ, BALBOA, ALLAO, ARICA  
and PUQUIQUE  
THENCE BY TRANS-ANDREAN ROUTE TO BUENOS AIRES.

Steamers	Tons	Leave Hongkong
SHINYO MARU	22,000	May 11th
KIYO MARU	17,500	July 18th
ANYO MARU	18,500	Sept. 9th

\* Passengers may travel by Rail between Ports of Call in Japan free of charge.

## FREIGHT SERVICE.

Direct Freight Service to CUBA and NEW ORLEANS, via San Francisco, Balboa and The Panama Canal.

Steamer	Leaves Hongkong
OHYO MARU	April or May.

For all information as to rates, freight space, sailings, etc., apply to—  
T. DAIGO, Manager,  
King's Building,  
Telephone 2374 and 2375.

## MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

## FRENCH MAIL LINES.

SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

Destination	Steamer & Displacement	Sailing Date
SHANGHAI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	"ARMAND BEHIC" 10,000	On or about 6th April
	"CORDILLERE" 10,000	On or about 25th April

SHANGHAI (Only) ...  
MARSEILLES, via SAIGON, SINGAPORE, COLOMBO, DIBOUT, SUVA, PORT SAID.  
"PAUL LECAT" 30,000 ... On or about 4th April.  
\* calling at Haiphong.

Cargo boats for EUROPE to call at MARSEILLES, and if sufficient inducement offered, GENOA, HAVRE, DUNKIRK, ANTWERP, ROTTERDAM.

## ALL STEAMERS FITTED WITH WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY

For full particulars regarding sailings, etc., apply to—

B. RODENFUSER,  
Agent,  
Queen's Building,  
Telephone 740.

O. S. K.  
OSAKA SHOSHEN KAISHA.

SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG SUBJECT TO ALTERATION

## LONDON &amp; ANTWERP—Monthly direct service via Singapore and Port Said.

"ANDES MARU"	...	Wednesday, 31st March.
"HAWANA MARU"	...	April
"HAYRE MARU"	...	May

GENOA—Monthly service. Taking cargo on through Bills of Lading, shipment at Bombay to Company's steamer.

## BUENOS AIRES, RIO DE JANEIRO SANTOS, MAURITIUS, DURBAN and CAPE TOWN via SINGAPORE.

"TACOMA MARU"	...	Monday, 5th April.
"PANAMA MARU"	...	Middle of June.

## BOMBAY COLOMBO—Regular fortnightly service via Singapore.

"GANGES MARU"	...	Monday, 29th March
"BURMA MARU"	...	Saturday, 10th April

## SAIGON, BANGKOK, SINGAPORE—Regular Monthly service.

"UNNAN MARU"	...	Wednesday, 7th April
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## SYDNEY, MELBOURNE—Monthly service taking cargo to New Zealand and Pacific Islands.

"KOSOKU MARU"	...	Sunday, 4th April
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## VICTORIA, VANCOUVER, SEATTLE, TACOMA—Regular fortnightly service touching at intermediate ports in Japan and taking cargo to OVERLAND POINTS U.S. in connection with Chicago Milwaukee and St. Paul Railway.

"ABASHI MARU"	...	Tuesday, 6th April
"MANILA MARU"	...	Tuesday, 20th April

## JAPAN PORTS—Moj, Kobe, Yokohama, Yokohama.

## KEELUNG via SWATOW, AMOI—These steamers have excellent accommodation for 1st and 2nd class saloon passengers and arrive at and depart from the O.S.K. wharf near the Harbour Office.

"AMAKUSA MARU"	...	Sunday, 23rd March
----------------	-----	--------------------

## For TAKAO via SWATOW and AMOI.

For sailing dates and further particulars please apply to—  
Y. YASUDA,  
Manager,  
No. 1, Queen's Building,  
Tel. No. 744 and 745.

## AUSTRALIAN ORIENTAL LINE.

HONGKONG TO PHILIPPINES AND AUSTRALIAN PORTS.

Steamer	Arr. Hongkong from Australia	Lv. Hongkong for Australia
"CHANGSHA"	March 27th	March 30th 3 p.m.

This Steamer is fitted with Refrigerating Machinery, ensuring a plentiful supply of Ice, Fresh Provisions, etc., and has superior accommodation with Electric Light throughout and Electric Fans in the State-Rooms. A daily qualified Doctor is carried. Reduced Fares, Cargo booked through to all Australia, New Zealand and Team ports. For freight and passage apply to—  
BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, Agents.



## POST OFFICE NOTICE.

## INWARD MAILS.

FROM	PER	DATE
SHANGHAI ... ..	Ichang ...	27th Mar.
U.S.A., CANADA and SHANGHAI ...	Empress of Japan ...	27th Mar.
EUROPE via SUEZ ... ..	Kienan ...	27th Mar.
AUSTRALIA and MANILA ... ..	Changsha ...	27th Mar.
JAPAN ... ..	Tsuna Maru ...	28th Mar.
SHANGHAI ... ..	Sinkung ...	28th Mar.
JAPAN ... ..	Japan ...	29th Mar.
STRAITS ... ..	Tenaka Maru ...	31st Mar.
JAPAN ... ..	Katori Maru ...	1st April.

## OUTWARD MAILS.

FOR	PER	DATE
Saigon ... ..	Lake Onawa ...	Saturday, 27th, 9.00 A.M.
Straits, Bangkok, Ceylon, Mauritius, South Africa, India via Dhanushkodi, L. Marenis, Egypt and EUROPE via LIVERPOOL ... ..	Hector ...	Saturday, 27th, Registration ... 9.15 A.M. Letters ... 10.00 A.M.
Shanghai, N. China, Japan via Nagasaki, Canada, United States, Central and South America and EUROPE via SAN FRANCISCO ... ..	China ...	Saturday, 27th, Registration ... 9.45 A.M. Letters ... 10.30 A.M.
Shanghai and North China ... ..	Chonan ...	Saturday, 27th, 3.00 P.M.
Japan via Kobe ... ..	Fookang ...	Saturday, 27th, 4.00 P.M.
Fookang ... ..	Suwa Maru ...	Saturday, 27th, 4.00 P.M.
Haiphong ... ..	Chong Va ...	Saturday, 27th, 5.00 P.M.
Tourane and Quinhon ... ..	Po Lee ...	Saturday, 27th, 5.00 P.M.

Swatow, Amoy & Formosa via Keelung ...	Awakusa Maru ...	Sunday, 28th, 9.00 A.M.
Batavia ... ..	Swah Kun ...	Sunday, 28th, 3.00 P.M.
Philippine Islands, Australia, and New Zealand, via Thursday Island ... ..	Tango Maru ...	Monday, 29th, Registration ... 9.45 A.M. Letters ... 10.30 A.M.
SHANGHAI, NORTH CHINA, JAPAN via NAGASAKI, CANADA, UNITED STATES, CENTRAL and SOUTH AMERICA and EUROPE via VANCOUVER B.C. ... ..	Empress of Japan ...	Monday, 29th, Registration ... 9.45 A.M. Letters ... 10.30 A.M.
*Shanghai and *North China ... ..	Hanggang ...	Monday, 29th, 4.00 P.M.
Swatow and *Bangkok ... ..	Chinqua ...	Tuesday, 30th, 8.00 A.M.

WATERHOUSE LINE.  
TRANS-PACIFIC FREIGHT SERVICE.

Operating the following U.S. Shipping Board Steamers

For

## SEATTLE-TACOMA-VICTORIA-VANCOUVER

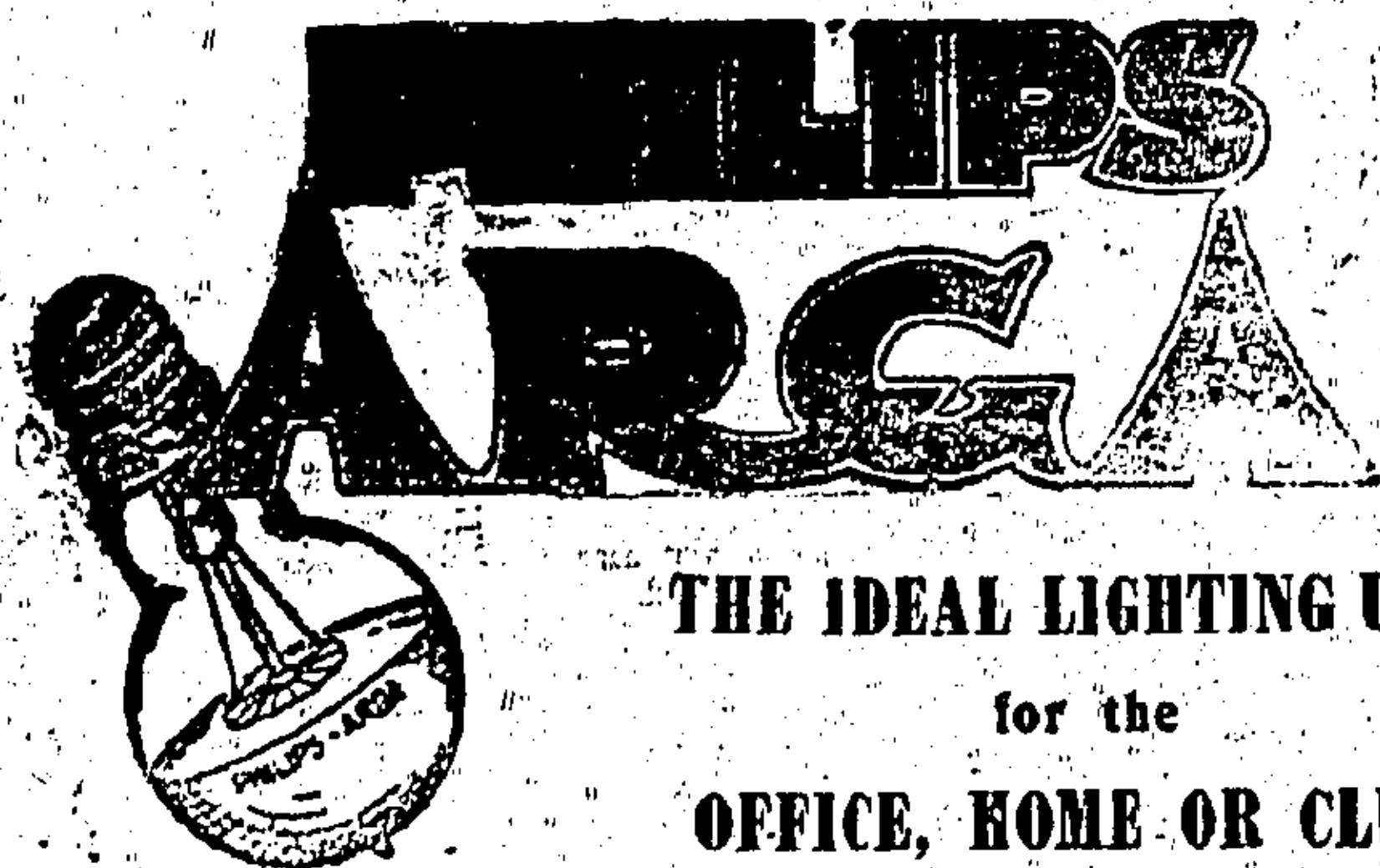
via Kobe and Yokohama,

"WEST IVAN" ... .. Sailing about April 3rd.

"WEST JESTER" ... .. Late April.

Further sailings to be announced later. Through Bills of Lading issued to all Overland Common points in U.S. and Canada.

For rates and further particulars apply to—

FRANK WATERHOUSE & COMPANY,  
3rd Floor, Hotel Mansions, Telephone 3407.

A drawback to the domestic use of the 4 Watt lamp has been that until quite recently they could only be made and used economically in large candle power.

This problem has been solved in the "ARGA" which we now present for your trial and certain approval.

Supplied in 25 and 32 Candle Power. PRICE 50 cts. each.

Special prices given for large quantities.

## WM. C. JACK &amp; CO., LTD.,

14, DES VŒUX ROAD CENTRAL, HONGKONG

## SOUTH AMERICA



We offer a complete banking service in the following countries, special attention being given to the handling of collections.

ARGENTINE Buenos Aires	BRAZIL Rio de Janeiro, Santos, Sao Paulo	URUGUAY Montevideo
VENEZUELA Caracas, Ciudad Bolivar, Maracaibo, Puerto Cabello	COLOMBIA Barranquilla	BR. GUIANA Georgetown, Rose Hall, New Amsterdam

Also 60 Branches in  
CUBA, PORTO RICO, DOMINICAN REPUBLIC, HAITI,  
OSTA RICA, BR. HONDURAS, BRITISH WEST INDIES  
and FRENCH WEST INDIES555 Branches throughout CANADA & NEWFOUNDLAND  
LONDON PARIS NEW YORK BARCELONA  
Princes St., E.C. 2, Rue de la Paix, 40, William St., Plaza de Catalunya 6.THE ROYAL BANK  
OF CANADA

CAPITAL PAID UP &amp; RESERVE, \$35,000,000 ASSETS OVER \$500,000,000

## COMMERCIAL.

## OPENING QUOTATIONS.

ON LONDON—	March 25th.
Telegraphic Transfer	— 5/-
Bank Bills, on demand	— 5/-
Bank Bills, at 30 days' sight	— 5/-
Bank Bills, at 4 months' sight	— 5/-
Credit, at 4 months' sight	— 5/-
Documentary Bills, 4 months' sight	— 5/-
ON PARIS—	
Bank Bills, on demand	— 1480
Credit, at 4 months' sight	— 1480
ON NEW YORK—	
Bank Bills, on demand	— 96 1/2
Credit, at 60 days' sight	— 98 1/2
ON BOMBAY—	
Telegraphic Transfer	— 207
Bank Bills, on demand	— 207
ON CALCUTTA—	
Telegraphic Transfer	— 207
Bank Bills, on demand	— 207
ON SHANGHAI—	
Bank Bills, at sight	— nom.
Private, 30 days' sight	— nom.
ON YOKOHAMA—	
On demand	— 307
ON MANILA—	
On demand—Pesos	— 196
ON SINGAPORE—	
On demand	— 216
ON BATAVIA—	
On demand	— 243 1/2
ON HONGKONG—	
On demand	— nom.
ON KANTON—	
On demand	— 431
GOVERNMENT, Bank's Buying Rate	— \$ 3.85 n.
GOLD LEAF, 100 fine, per oz.	— \$ 93.00
SILVER, per oz.	— 5.90
BAR SILVER, per oz.	— 5.00 Premium.

## SUBSIDIARY COINS.

Hongkong ... 20 cents piece	Per cent
Hongkong ... 10	— \$0.00 Discount
Canton ... 20	— C.35
Canton ... 10	— 5.90
Canton ... 10	— 5.00 Premium.

## FRENCH LESSONS

E. MOUSSEAU,

11, MORRISON HILL ROAD.

## LONDON SELLING AGENTS

TEA, INDIGO	Sold on com-
FIBRES	mission in British
BRISTLES	and Continental
OILSEED	Machete.
HIDES & SKINS	Samples valued.
RUBBER, DRUGS	Best ports for
COTTON, WOOL	consignments in-
ORES, MICA	dicated.
GEN. AND	
GENERAL	
PRODUCE	

KEYMER, SON & CO.,  
(Import Dept.) Whitechapel, London.  
Telegrams: "Keymer, London." Est. 1844.

## HONGKONG SAVINGS BANK.

THE Business of the above Bank is conducted by the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION. Rules may be obtained on application.

INTEREST on deposits is allowed on the Minimum Monthly Balances at 3 1/2 per cent per annum.

For the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION  
N. J. STARR,  
Chief Manager.  
Hongkong November 2nd 1919

THE BANK OF TAIWAN LIMITED  
(TAIWAN BANK)

INCORPORATED BY SPECIAL IMPERIAL CHARTER, 1896.

Capital Subscribed ... Yen 80,000,000  
Capital (Paid-up) ... " 37,000,000  
Reserve Funds ... " 7,030,000

HEAD OFFICE: TAIPEI, FORMOSA.

BRANCHES:  
JAPAN—Tokyo, Yokohama, Kobe, Osaka, Moji.  
FORMOSA—Gilan, Kagi, Karenko, Keelung, Makung, Nanto, Fusan, Shinchiku, Tainan, Takow, Tamsui, Tolyen, Ato.  
CHINA—Shanghai, Hankow, Kinkiang, Amoy, Fookchow, Swatow, Canton.  
OTHERS—Hongkong, Bangkok, Singapore, Soerabaya, Semarang, Batavia, Bombay, London, New York.

LONDON BANKERS:  
LONDON, COUNTY, WESTMINSTER AND PARIS BANK.

The Bank has Correspondents in Commercial Centres in the European Continent, Russia, Manchuria, Tientsin, Japan, Indo-China, Siam, India, Philippines, Alaska, Java, and other Dutch India, Australia, America, Africa, &c.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits at rates which will be quoted on application.

SEIZO KONDOH,  
HONGKONG BRANCH, Manager.  
4, Des Vœux Road, Central.  
Hongkong, November 1st, 1919.

## THE BANK OF EAST ASIA LTD.

HEAD OFFICE—No. 2, Queen's Road, Central.

Paid-up Capital ... \$2,000,000.00  
Reserve Fund ... " 200,000.00

Directors:  
Mr. Pong Wai Tung, Chairman.  
Mr. Chow Shon Son, Mr. Kan Ying Po.  
Mr. Li Koon Chun, Mr. Mok Ching Kong.  
Mr. Fung Ping Shan, Mr. Wong Yung Tong.  
Mr. P. K. Kwok, Mr. Chan Ching Shuk.  
Mr. Ng Chang Luk.

Chief Manager—Kan Tong Po, Esq.  
Asst. Manager—L. Tso Fong, Esq.

Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted. Loans granted on approved securities.

Interest allowed on Current Deposits Accounts at the rate of 3 per cent per annum and on Fixed Deposits at the following rates:—  
For 3 months at the rate of 3 1/2 per cent.  
For 6 months at the rate of 4 1/2 per cent.  
For 12 months at the rate of 5 1/2 per cent.

KAN TONG PO, Chief Manager.  
Hongkong, February 12th, 1920.

## THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE: 15, Gracechurch St., London E.C. 3.

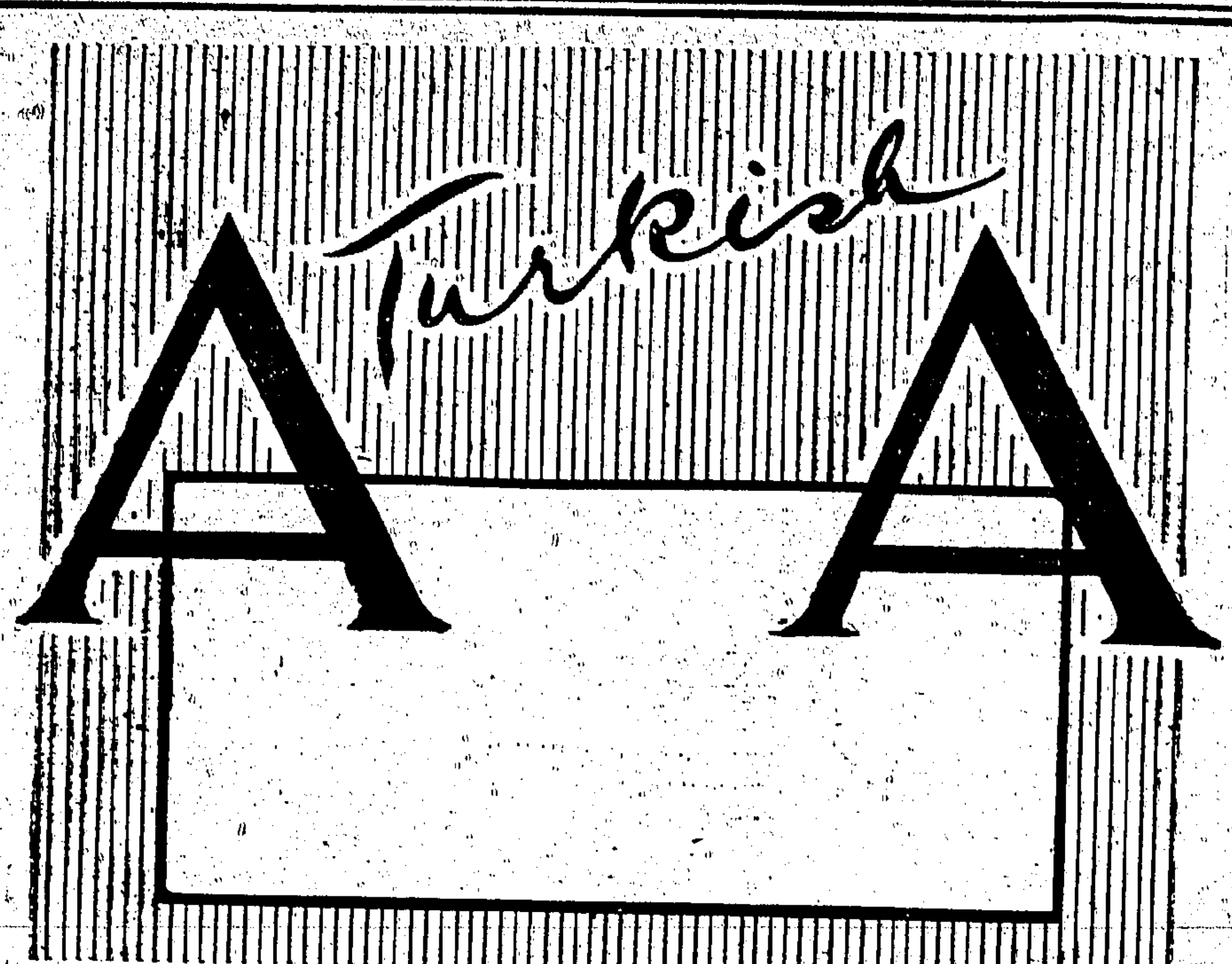
Capital Authorized & Subscribed 21,500,000  
Paid-up ... 7,500,000  
Reserve Fund & Res. ... 755,700  
Reserve Liability of shareholders 750,000

Bankers:  
THE BANK OF ENGLAND.  
THE LONDON JOINT CITY & MIDLAND BANK, Ltd.  
Branches:  
Bombay, Hongkong, Kuala Lumpur, Rangoon, Calcutta, Madras, Shanghai, Singapore, Colombo, Kandy, New York, Panama, Delhi, Karachi, Peshawar, Galle, Kots Bharu, Port Louis (Mauritius).

Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

INTEREST allowed on Current Accounts to 3 per cent per annum on Daily Balance and on Fixed Deposits at rates that may be ascertained on application.

C. L. SANDER,  
Acting Manager.  
7 Queen's Road Central,  
Hongkong, December 12th 1919.



AN EXTRA GOOD TURKISH CIGARETTE AT A NOMINAL PRICE

Sold in tins of  
100 & 50  
CIGARETTES  
and  
Also in boxes of 10's.With or  
without  
Cork Tips.

This advertisement is issued by British-American Tobacco Co., (China), Ltd.

## BANQUE INDUSTRIELLE DE CHINE

(FRENCH BANK.)

AUTHORIZED CAPITAL ... F. 250,000,000  
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ... F. 150,000,000  
PAID UP ... F. 75,000,000

SUBSCRIBED BY THE GOVERNMENT OF THE CHINESE REPUBLIC ... F. 25,000,000

Chairman of the Board of Directors: Andre Berthelot  
General Manager: A. J. Fournier

HEAD OFFICE: 74, Rue Saint-Lazare, PARIS.

BRANCHES:  
Lyon, Marseille, Canton, Peking, Haiphong, Shanghai, Yunnanfu, Hankow, Vladivostok, Fookchow, Hongkong, Swatow, Hanoi, Yokohama, Singapore.

BANKERS:  
In FRANCE: Societe Generale pour favoriser le Developpement du Commerce et de l'Industrie en France.  
In LONDON: London Joint City & Midland Bank Ltd.  
In NEW YORK: Redmond & Co.  
Correspondents in the Chief Commercial Centres of the World.

Telegraphic Address: CHIRANKIND.

Interest on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits in Local Currency and in Gold. Terms on application.

Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

Special facilities for French exchange.

M. ROUET DE JOURNEL,  
Manager.  
Hongkong, March 6th, 1920.

## THE CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA AUSTRALIA AND CHINA.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER, 1853.  
HEAD OFFICE—LONDON.

Paid-up Capital ... £2,000,000  
Reserve Fund ... £2,000,000  
Reserve Liability of Proprietors £2,000,000

FOREIGN EXCHANGE and General Banking business transacted.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received for 1 year or shorter periods at rates which will be quoted on application.

J. L. CROOKATT,  
Manager.  
Hongkong, March 27th, 1920.

## THE INDUSTRIAL &amp; COMMERCIAL BANK, LTD.

Head Office: 6, Des Vœux Road Central, Hongkong Branch—Pavilion Building.

DOMESTIC AND FOREIGN BANKING SERVICE PROMPT.

CURRENT, Savings, and Fixed Deposits bear Interest at Rates 2 1/2, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, 100.

J. UHANG LY,  
Manager.  
Hongkong, July 7th, 1919.

## THE BANK OF CHINA

(Specially authorized by Presidential Mandate of the Republic of China on the 22nd of November, 1917.)

AUTHORIZED CAPITAL ... \$60,000,000.00  
Paid-up Capital ... 12,876,800.00  
Reserve Funds ... 2,197,400.00

HEAD OFFICE—PEKING.

HONGKONG BRANCH—20-21, Connaught Road Central, Branches and Sub-branches all over China and Correspondents in San Francisco, Singapore and Tokyo.

London Bankers—The National Provincial and Union Bank of England, Ltd.  
New York Bankers—Irving Trust Company.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits. Terms on application.

Every description of Banking Business transacted.

Loans granted on approved securities.

Special facilities for Home Exchange.

Interest on Fixed Deposits at the following rates:—  
For 3 months ... 2 1/2 per annum.  
For 6 months ... 4 per annum.  
For 12 months ... 5 1/2 per annum.

TSUYEE PEE,  
Manager.  
Hongkong, February 6th, 1920.

## BANQUE DE L'INDO-CHINE

(FRENCH BANK.)

Head Office: 15bis Rue La Fayette, Paris.

Capital ... Frs 40,000,000  
Reserves ... " 50,000,000

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:  
Bangkok, Hongkong, Saigon, Batavia, Manille, Shanghai, Canton, Nankin, Singapore, Djibouti, Papeete, Tientsin, Haiphong, Peking, Tourane, Hanoi, Fmou-Penh, Vladivostok, Pondichery.

BANKERS:  
FRANCE: Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris; Credit Lyonnais; Banque de Paris et des Pays-Bas; Credit Industriel et Commercial; Societe Generale.

IN LONDON: The National Provincial and Union Bank of England Ltd; Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris; Credit Lyonnais.

IN NEW YORK: J.P. Morgan & Co.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits according to arrangement.

Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

L. BERINDOAGUE,  
Manager.  
Hongkong, December 1st, 1919.

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